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# IROQUOLIN COSMOLOGY 

FIRST PART

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# IROQUOHAN COSMOLOGY 

FIR心T PART

By.J. N. B. Mewitt

## INTRODICTHON

The term Ironneian is derived from the name Iroquois, which, adapted from the Agonguian Indian languge loy the eatly French exploress. was applied originally to a group of five tribes then united in a permanent confederacy tor oflense and defense, and inhabiting the central and eastorn portions of the region now comprised within the State of New York. Imong other mames they were called the Fire Nations, and the League of the Iroqueis and, after their adeption of the Tuscareras. in 172e, the six Sations. These five tribes attained the zenith of their remarkable career during the latter part of the serenterenth entury, when, by the "xploitation of the fundamental principles of the constitution of the ir League, they donamated ly foree of arms the greater part of the watershed of the (ireat lakes. Never rery numerous, they reached this commanding position ly an incisive and une xeelled diphemacy. hy anoffertive politieal organization founded on maternal hood relation-hip, both wal and tictitions, and by an aptitude for roordinate political actions, all due to at mentality superior to that of the surroudinge trikes.

The sophotogey that is. the body of opinions-of a peophe such as the Iromuis is mecessarily intereating and very abondant. It would the an amost interminalike work to collert these opinions exhanstively and to problish them in a body, a in the aecompanying texts only. narratives relating to the gemerin of thinge are included. The followinge commente may serve to aid the scholar who wonld stmely these marratives at first hand. giving him what the anthor regard as the most apparent rewpoints of their relators and originators:

It must mot he owertooked that these texte represent largely the spoken language of teday. convering the motern thought of the people, althongh there are many survival, in loth word and comept from ohder generations and past phane of thought. These archaism*
when encountered appear enigmatie and quaint, and are not understond hy the uninformed. The relators themselves of ten do not know the signification of the terms they employ. The anthor hat attempted. where it appeared needful, to reduce evident motaphors to statements of conerete thing which gave rise originally to the figures of speech.

The attempts of a primitive people to give in the form of a narrative the origins and to expomed the causes of things, the sum of which constitutes their philosiphy, assume in time the form of cosmologic legends or myths. In these legends are stored the combined wisdom and speculations of their wise men, their ancients, their prophets, and their soothsayers.
liy primitive man all motions and activities were interpreted as manifestations of life and will. Things amimate and things imamate were comprised in one heterogeneous class, sharing a common mature. All things, therefore, were thonght to have life and to exercise will, whose behests were accomplished throngh oremb-that is. through magic power, reputed to be inherent in all things. Thas, all phenomena, all states, all changes, and all activity were interpreted as the results of the exercise of magic power directed by some controlling mind. The varion- beings and hodies and operations of environing mature were interpreted stribtly in terms of the subjoctive self. Into the known world self was projeeted. The wind was the breath of some persom. The lightning was the winking of some person's eyes. The genemative or reproductive power in nature was persomified, and life and growth were in the fostering care of this personage.

Upon the concepts evolved from their impressions of things and from their experience with the bodies of their enviromment rest the authority for men's doctrines and the reasons for their rites and ceremonies. Hence arises the great importance of recording, tramsating, and interpreting from the vermacular the legends constituting the cosmology of peoples still largely dominated by the thonghts peculiar to the cultural stage of imputative and self-rentered reasoming. The great difficulty of accurately defining and interpreting the ideas of primitive man without a deep and detailed sterly and a clowe translation of the words emborlying these idean renders it imperative for their correct apprehension that they be carefully recorded in the vernacular. and that there fe made not moly a free hot also a literal reudering of the record. in such wise that the highly subjective thought of harlmice man may be east, so far as is possible, into the more ohjective phraseology of science and enlightenment. By this means it is prosible to obtain a juster and more arcurate romprehension and interpretation of the thoughts and conceptions underlying and interwoven with the cosmologic and other legends of primitive man than that ontained by the ordinary method of recording only a free and popular version of them.

A fact of great importance made evident in the ene texts in that anthropic persons, called man-beings in the acompanying translations, were, in Iroquoian thought. the primal leeings. They were the firt to exercise the functions and to experienee the lot of their several kinds. sometimes these first being have been called the prototypes of the thinge of like kind which are to-day. Some of these beings were mere fictions, figures of speech made eoncrete and ohjective. They were not beasts, but they belonged to a rather rague clas: of which man was the characteristic type. To speak with the logicians, no other deduction from the intension and the extension of the term ongwe, man-heing, appears sufficiently broad to set forth the true interperetation of the personages the marrative of whose lives and ants comstitutes the subject matter of these texts. Among these primal beingmay he named Daylight. Earthouake. Winter. Medicine, Wind, or Air, Life (germination), and Flower. So it seems evident from this, fact that heast powers, the so-called beast gods, were not the first beings or chief actors at the begiming of time.

Beast gods appear later. In the development of Iropmoian thought, beasts and animak, plants and trees, rocks, and streams of water, having haman or other effective attributes or properties in a paramont measure, were naturally regarded as the controllers of those attributes or properties. which could be made available by orenda or magic power. And thus began the reign of the beast gods, plant gods, tree gods, and their kind. The signifieation of the Iroquoian term usually rendered into English by the term "god" is "disposer." or "controller." This definition supplies the reason that the reputed controllers of the operations of nature received worship and prayers. To the Iroquais god and controller are syonymoms terms.

From the very nature of the subject-matter and the slow acquirement of new ideas and development of concepts. the content of a cosmologic myth or legend munt be the result of a gradual combination and readjustment of diverem materials, which, in the flux of time are recast many times into new forms to satisfy the growing knowledge and wider experience and deeper researeh of the people anong whom the myth is eurrent. In different hanches of a cognte group of proples the old materials, the old ideas and coneepts. moditied by areultural influences and hy new and alien itleas. may be combined and arranged in quite unlike forms. and hence arise varying verions of a ensmogonic legend. These different revions modify the thought contemporary with them, and are in turn still further changed by arcultural influences and motiven arising from the activities of the people. And in later times, when they no longer constitute the chief bedy of the philosophy of the people. these legends and storics concerning the causes and begimings of things are calleel myths.

I- has been suggested. the derelopment of legend is not abways internal, from the artivities of the penple dealing with the materials supplied by the legend itself, but often, and maturally. from alien material, trom ideasand conerptseonscioms y or uneonscionaly adopted from other peoples. And thus okler fomm and comopts, the ancient dogmas. are displaced or ehanged by acoultural inthenere and by a more definite knowledge of mature atpuined throngh a wider experience. a cloper observation, and a more diswiminating interpretation and apprehension of embioning phenoment. ('osmologies. thorefore. are composite, fepresenting the aremmated explanations of many things hy many generations in diverse tines. The correct and fundamental amalysis most therofore seek ly a wide comparison of matorials to aparate the acenltural from the antochthonom product. This analyis. howerer, can bring tolight only such matertal as still whibits

- hy sonm markm tokenot incongruity its alien origin; for it is obsions that acenltural matter in time beromes so thoroughly assimilated and reenst that a more or less eomplete eongruity is established between it and the eosmologic material with which it is joined. hut to which it is. in fact, alien. Furthermore, where reason demands it, metaphor and personitioation most be reduced to eoncrote statements of ohjective facts mpon which the original figurative expressions were fonded; in short, the process resulting in metaphor and personitication must be carofully retraced, so far as it may be possible so to do from the materials in hand.

It mant not be overlooked that although these legends conceming the begimmings of things are usually called myths, creation stories, or cosmogonits, the terms myth and cration are, in fact, misnomers. In all of theme narration, exept such as are of modern date, creation in the morlern areeptation of the word is never signified, nor is it even conerived: and when these legends or narratives arr called myth-, it is becanse a full eomprehension and a correct interpretation of them bave to a large extent been lost or becanse they have been supplanted by more acemate knowledge, and they are related withont a clear coneeption of what they wre designed to signity and rather from custom that as the souree of the major portion of the costoms and cerrmonies and opinions in vogue among the people relating them.

Five dibrent rersions of the hrogmoian commology have heon recorded by the athor at different times from $18 s!$ to $1: 0$ ors. Of these only three appear in the fellowing pages, namely, ome ()nondagas. one Mohawk, and one Remeca legend.

The first text is an ()nondaga rersion of the Iroquoian cosmology. ohtained in 1 ss: on the Grand liver rearvation, Canada, from the late whief and tire-keper, John Buck, of the Onondaga tribe. Afterwarl. in 1s: 6 . it was revised and somewhat enlarged hy tho aid of Mr Joshua buek, a son of the first rolator. It is not as long as the Mohawk
text printed berwoth beeduse the relatore seemed averose to tollingr more than a brief outline of the legemb．I ression in the Onombaga， much longer and fuller than any herewith［rinted，has beren reorded from the month of（hief dohn Irthor Gibson，and will be printed in a later report of the bareata．

The serond wist is a finera vorsion of the cosmologic legencl，whtained in Late on the Catarangus rearavation，in the western part of the state of New York，from the late Mr John Armatrong，of beneea－l batare－ English mixed blookl，an intelligent and eonscientious ammalist．I athr at varions times，it was revised ju this ottiee with the assistance of Mr Andrew John．

The last text in order is a Mohawk formon，olotained in lasinf and 1s95 on the Gand River reservation in Gamda from Mr Geth Kaw－ house，an intelligent amd educated member of the Wohawk tribe．

In general ontlines the legend，as related here，is idential with that found among all of the morthern tribes of the lropolian sterek of languages．It is tokl partly in the languge of tradition and ceremony． which is formal，sometimes quaint．sometimes wrhaice frequently mystial，and largely metaphorital．But the figures of epeereh are made concrete hy the elementary thonght of the lompois，and the metaphor is regarded as a fact．

Regarding the－ubject－matter of these texts，it may he said that it is in the main of aboriginal origin．The most marked post－Cohmbian modification is found in the portion relating to the formation of the physital bodies of man and of the animals and plants，in that relating to the idea of a hell，and in the adaptation of the rib story from the ancient Hebrew mythology in comnertion with the cration of woman． These alien elements are retained in the texts to show hy roncrete examples how such forrign material may be adopted and recast to conform to the requiremonts of its new setting．In the translation some of the guaintmess of the original is retained．as well as some of its semming lautology．No libertr．however．ham heen taken with the text－either in the way of emendation or atdition or in momering them into English．They are given rxactly as related．It may possibly be ohjeeted that the interlinear and the free tramstans are too litural； but the aboriginal thomgh，however commonplace figmative pert－ ical．is set forth as simply and with as strict a renderinge of the miginal as the matter and thought contained in it permit．It is mo ready task tor emborly in the language of enlightemment the thought of barbarism．The riowpoint of the one phane of thonght ditlers mueh from that of the other．

The idea that the bodies of man and of the animals were ereated directly ont of－precific portions of the earth by Tharonhiawakon＂is a comparatively modern and wroneons intarpretation of the original
concept. The error is due largoly to the influence of the declaration of like import in the semitic mythology, fomed in the Hebrew siriptures, the figmative charater of which is usually not apprehended. The thonght originally expressed by the ancient teachers of the hoyuoian and other harbaric peoples was that the earth throngh the life, or life power, innate and immanent in its substance - the life personated by Tharonhiawakon ${ }^{\text {a }}$-hy feeding itself to them produces plants and fruits and vegetables which serve as food for birds and animals, all which in their turn become food for men, a process wheroby the lifo of the earth is transmated into that of man and of all living things. Henee, the lropuois consistently saty, in addressing the earth. " Eithinoha," "our Mother." Thus in 1 s? the anthor's late friend, Mr David Stephens, a grave Seneca priest and philosopher, declared to him that the earth or ground is living matter, and that the tender plantlat of the bean and the sprouting germ of the corn nestling therein receise throngh their delicate rootlets the life substance from the earth: that, thas. the earth indeed feeds itself to them; that, since what is supplied to them is living matter', life in them is proxhered and conserved, and that as food the ripened corn and bean and their kinds, thas produced, create and devolop the lifo of man and of all living things. Hence it is seen that only in this metaphorical manmer Tharonhiawakon, the personified life immanent in the matter of the wath, ereates daty, and did in the loegimning of time erente man and all living things ont of the earth. But the fiat creation of man and things from nothing or from delinite portions of clay or earth, as the potter makes pottery, never is involved in the earliest known conceptions of the beginning of things. In the quaint protology, or seience of tirst things. of the Irognois things are derived from things through transformation and evolution. The mamer in which the earth or dry land itself was formed, as detailed in the Onondagat and the Mohawk texts, is an apt example of this statement.

Another misapprehended figure of speech is expressed in the popular dogma of the virgin, or parthengenetie, conception. which in this, as in other eosmologies, affects one of the chief permons. This is. however, a metaphor as ofd as the earliest philosophies of man. And some of the most beantiful and touching thonghts and activities of both harbaric and enlightened man rest on the too literal aecoptation of the figurative statement of a groat fact of life, attested by all hmman experience, namely, that breath (spirit, air, wind, atmos, atman) is the principle of life and feeling, and that without it there ean be no manifestation of life. This is the key to the riddle of the virgin. or parthenogenetic, conception. lt is made very clear in the

[^0]Onondaga version. The fart and the ide: awe mattorn of experiene in all times and in all lands.

While in general outlinese and in the sum of incedents comprised in them the seremal versions of the cormobegie story of the bropuenis substantially aceord. there are nerortheles manked divergeners in both structure and matter, which in time, by further development from
 regarded as quite different legends in sumore and metning: amd this लmphasizes the great and fimdamental fact that atl legronds are the grachal result of combination from many souroes by many minds in many generations.

Nost of the dhacteristic incidents mated in these legends are widely prevalent orer the Imericancontinent, ocemong among peoples speaking tongues of widely different linguistic storks and dwelling in widely separated habitats. It should mot be assumed that these roincidenees are indubitably due to aceultural influences, bat rather that they indicate universality of the natmal phenomena from which the incidents embodiod are drawn. Among the cone codemes may be mentioned that of the sedusion of the members of the amimal world in a vast avern ly one of the chiof charators of the legends. Winter, the man-heing of frost- and soow and iee. This rpisode evidently portrays the ammall bibernation of the animals and inseres amb the migration of the birds caused by the winter powrer, which is called Tawiskaron by the Mohawks." Ohati by the Onondagas, and Othaikwenda* by the senecas.

The anthor desires to acknowledge his many obligations to the officers and stat] of the Burean of Americtan Ethmology for most kindly advice, wise eomsel, and mamy vatuable sugestions, epecially to the late Director, Major John Wesley Powell: to Prolensor W J Mredee, formerly Ethmologist in Charge; to Professon William llemry Holmes, the present (hicf of the liureat, and to llerbert spenere Wood, editor, who hats also kindly performed the irksome task of correcting the proofsof the texts and translation while they were passing through the press.

> Alphubet aml ablureniationes

```
a as in far: fathor: (im, haben: Slo, mamo.
# the same somud prokonged.
a as in what; (tm, mam.
ii as ill hat, man.
#i the simm somud prolonged.
```

[^1]â a in law, all: Fr. o in or.
ai as in aivle, as i in pine. find; (im. llain.
at as oll in out, an ow in how: (im. hans: Sp. anto.

(: as th in health.
d pronombed with the tip of the tongue touching the uper teeth as in enunciating the Finglish th; this is the only semul of d in thin languge.
P as in they: Gm. Johmung: Fr. mi: Sp. quć.
of an then, mot: (im, deme: Fir, siome: tp. comen.
$f$ :s in waif.
g as ingig; (im. gehnen: Fr. gont: Sj. grozar.
h as in has. he: (im. habren.
$i$ as in pigue. machine.
$\bar{i}$ the same sombl prolonged.
y as in pick, pit.
K as in kiok.
$n$ as in mun, run.
กิ as ng in sing. ring.
0 asin mote, rote.
If as in in (im. ish.

1. slighty trilled; but in Mohawk it closely appoximates an I sound.
$\therefore \quad$ as in solp, ver.
$t$ pronomered with the tip of the tongue tourhing the upper teeth as in cmunciating the English th; this is the only somed of $t$ in this lamgutger.
11 as in rula: (im. du: Fir on in doux; Fp. uno.
n̆ as in rut. shut.
$w$ as in wit, wital.
$y \quad$ a in yex yot.
dj as j in julge.
hw as wh in what.
te as ch in chureh.


- indieates an aspiration or soft emiswion of heath. which is initial

marks a sukden chsure of the glottis. preceding or following a

, marks the aceented syllathe of erery word.
the in this combination $t$ and hare always prononnerd separately.
In the literal (interlinear) translation the following abhreviations demoting gender have bron usel: z.-zoic: anthr:= anthropic: m. = masculine: from. frominine; indef. =indefinite.


## 

##   that the Earth Dechue Extint

Ho who was my grandfather was wont to pelate that verily. he had heard the legend as it was enstomarily todd by five generations of grandaires, and this is what her himself was in the habit of tellimg. I Ie customarily sadid: Mam-beinge dwell in the sky. on tho farther side of the risible sky [the gromed separating this from the world abowe it].


[^2]The lodges they severally possess are customarily long. In the end of the lodges there are spread out strips of rough hark whereon lie the sereral mats (beds). There it is that. rerily. all pass the night.

Early in the morning the warrior are in the habit of going to hunt and, as is their cuntom. they return every evening.

In that place there lived two persons, both down-fended. and both persons of worth. Verily, one of these persons was a womam-loing, a person of worth, and down-fended: besides her there was a manbeing. a person of worth, and down-fended.

In the end of the lodge there was a doorway. On the one side of it the woman-heing abode, and on the other side of it the man-being abode.

a Down-fended. This compound approximately deseribes a feature characteristie of a primitive Iroquoian eustom, which required that certain children should he strielly hidden from the sight of all persons save a trastee until they reached the age of puherty. The better to guard the ward from arcess the down of the eat-tail Aag was carefully seattered about the place of concealment, so that run rerson could pass into the forbidden place withont first disturbing the down and so indicating invasion of the guarded precinct: hence, it is proposed to apply a literal rendering of the lroquoian term "down-funded" to a person so concealed. Persons so hidden were regarded as uncanny and us indowed with an unusual measure of orenda, or magle potence.

Sometime afterward, then, this came to pass. As semen ats all the man-heings had severally depated this woman-heing emme forth and went thither and. moreover, arrived at the place where the manheing abode. and she carried a eomb with her. She satd: "Ino thou arise: let me disentangle thy hair." Now, verily, he arose, and then, moreover, she disentangled his hair, and straightened it wat. It comtimued in this manner diy after day.

Sometime afterwarl her kindred were surprised. It seems that the life of the maden was now ehamged. Day after day it beemme more and more manifest that now she would give birth to a child. Now, moreover, her mother, the anesent one, betme aware of it. 'Then, verily, whe questioned har'. saying to the maiden: "Moreover, what mamer of person is to be joint parent with thee?" 'The maiden said

nothing in reply. So, now, at that time the man-being motioed that he began to be ill. Fur some time it continned thas, when, verily, his mother same to the place where he lay. She said: " Where is the phae wherein thou art ill!" Then the man-ming sad in reply: " (Oh. mer mother! I will now tell thee that 1 , alan, am ahont to die." And his mother replied, saying: " What mamer of thing is meant by thy arying I I hall die! "

It is said that they who dwelt there did not know what it is for ome to say "I shatl die." And the reason of it was that no one living there on the sky had ever theretofore died. It that time he saill: *And, verily, this will eome to pase when I die: My life will gor forth. Moreover, my hody will heeome cold. Oh, my

mother' thms shatt thou do on my reves 'Thou mast hay both thy hands on both sides. Ind, moreover, thom mast keep thy eyes fixed thereon when thou thinkest that now he is $[I$ am] mearly dead. So soon as thom seest that my breathing is being made to berome less. then, and not till then, must thou think that now it is that he is about to die. And then, moreover, thon wilt pham thy two hands on both my rese. Now, I shall tell the amother thing. Ve must make a burial-ease. When yo tinish the task of making it. then, moreorer, for must place my body therein. and. moreorer. ye mast lay it up in a high plare."

Now. verily, she the ancient one. had her eres fixed on him. So soon as she believed that now he was athout to die, she plated both her hands on his eyes. Just so soon as she dide this she began to werep. Moreorer, all those who abode in the lodge were also atlected in the same way; they all wept, sometime after be had died they set

themselves to work, making a burial-aisp. Moreorer, so som the they had finished their task they placed his hody therein, and ahoo laid it up in a high place.
sometime after ther had laid the burial-ase in the high face, the maiden. now a woman-being. gave birth to a child, which was a femate, a woman-being. Then the ancient one [elder one, the mother of the maiden] said: "Morower, what maner of persom is the father of the child?" The maiden said nothing in repty.

The girl child grew rapidly in size. It was not long after this that the girl child was ruming ahout. Suddenly, it seems. the girl child hegan to weep. It was imposible to stop her. Fire are the number of days, it is said, that the girl child continned to weep. Then the elder one [her grandmother] said: "Do ye show her the burial-case lying there in the high phace." Now, verily, they carried


they ( m .) workerl. they (m. it made the | it case |
| :---: |
| (burial-case). sosmon be- |

 he'tkěn ó"nĭ wăhadi'heัñ. uphigh also they , m. I it ut-latal.

her person. and camed her to stand up high there Then the wirl chith looked at it [the eorpse]. and then she ceased her weeping. and also she was pleased. It was a long time before they withdrew her; and it was not a long time before she again hegan to weep. Now. rerily, they again carried her person, amd, moreower, they cansed her to stand there agein. So, it contimed than, that. day after day, they were in the halit of carreing her. and camsing her to stand there on the high place. It was not long before she by her own eflorts was able to climb י口ן to the place whe lay the dead man-loeing. Thus it continued to be that whe at all times went to view it.
Some time afterwat it the came to pass that whe came down again bringing with her what wan ealled an ammet, that being the kind of thing that the dead man-being hadd clapped ahont his ams. and, being of the wampum rarioty. it was, it is said. the-looking.


The elder one said: " What manner of thing cansed thee to remove it?" The girl child rephed, saying: : My father said: • Do thou remove it. It will belong to thee. I, verily, an thy parent." The edder one said nothing more. It continued thus that enstomarily, as som as another day came, whe would again climb to the place where the buriat-ase hay. So, now, verily, all those who were in the longe paid no more attention to her, merely watching her grow in size. Thus it continued that day after day. at all times, she continued to go to see it [ the corpace. They heard them comversing. it is said, and ther atso heard, it is told, what the two said. After a while she again came down bringing with her a mecklace which the dead man-heing had had around his neck, and which she had remoned. She, it is reported, said: "Oh, my grandmother: My tather gave this to me: that in the reason 1


 B heitsaj, "Dothon Thou thou itwilt 1 verily, [thy phrunt am."
 ※(11)

 at all timus thither she went to thy after day. They im. it hearil, it is said,



LS low hathat the ho deat. that thistime, she eame, having HFOHIm! his Herek (it is) removedit.
 $1 \pm$ she itsail, it issain: ". My granlmother, my father he it gavetome this(it is):

1.) that it it eausen Fow, it removed." is said, the where
remored it." So, it is reported, until the time she was full-grown, she was in the hathit of gomg to view the phace where laty the hurial case.

At that time, it is reported, her father said: " Now, my ehild, verily, thou hast grown to maturity. Horeower, I will decide $\quad$ pon the time when thou shalt marry." some time afterward he sadd: "Thon most tell thy mother, siyimes: - Hy father said to me, " Now thou must marry." Now. moreover, varily, thy mother must makr loaves of bread, and it mast fill a large forehead-strap-borme basket. Now, moreorer. thoummat make the bread, and thou must have it rady by the time it beromes night."

Truly, it thus rame to pass. It beeame night, and, verily, the wder one had it all ready. the said: " l have now made it ready. The hasket is even now fall of hrad." Now, the maiden atuin elimbed

up to the place where lay the bariad-atses. At that time they heard ber sily: " lly mother has now made everything ready." He then replied: "To-morrow thou must depart: early in the morning thou must depart. The distance from here to the place where lises the one whom then wilt manry is such that thon wilt spend one night on thy way thithre. And he is a whef whom thou art to marry, and his name. by repute, is He-holds-the-earth."

Now the next day she dressed herself. Is soon as she was ready she then again ran, going again to the place where bay the dead man-being. Then she told bim. saying: "The time for me to depart hav arrived." Now, at that time he told her, saying: "I 0 thon hare comage. 'Thy pathway throughont its comese in terrifying. and the reason that it is so is that many man-heings are traveling to and fro along this pathway. Do not, moreorer, spak in reply if

some persom, wheerer he may be addresses word to thee. And when thon hat gone one half of thy journey, thou wilt eome to a rivel there and moreowre the floating log whereon persons crose is maple. When thon don arrive there then thou wilt know that thou art halfway on thy journey. Then thon wilt evose the river, and abo passon. Thoo must continue to travel without interruption. And thou wilt have traveled some time before thon arrivest at the place where thon wilt see a large field. Thou wilt see there moreover. a folge standing not far away. And there beside the lodge stands the tree that is cabled Torth. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Moreoser, the blowoms this standing tree bears eame that world to be light, making it light for the man-heingdwelling there.

"I'robably the yellow dog-tooth vinlet, Erythroniam americanum.
"Such, in kind. is the tree that stands beside the lodge. Just there is the lodge of the chief whom thon art to marry and whom his people call He-holds-the-rarth. When thon enterest the lodge, thou wilt look and see there in the mitdle of the lodge a mat spread. and there, ou the mat, the chief lying down. Now, at that time. thou shalt lay thy basket down at his feet. and, moreoser, thon shalt say: "Thom and I narry: He will say mothing. When it becomes night, he who is lying down will spread for thee a skin robe at the foot of his mat. There thon wilt stay orer night. As sem as it is day again, he will say: • Do thon arise: do thou work. ('nstomarily one who liwes in the lodge of her spouse works. Then, verily, thon must work. He will lay down a string of com ears and, moreover, he will say: -Then must soak the corn and thon must make mosh." At that time

there will be a kettle of water set on the fire. As som an it boils no that it is terrifying, thon must diswole the meal therein. It munt be hoiling when thon makest the mash. He himselt will weak. saying: "Do thou undress theself." Moreorer. thom must there undress thyself. Thom must be in thy hare skin. Nowhere wilt thon have any gament on thy bedy. Now, the mush will be boilinge and the munh will be hot. Verily, on thy hody will fall in places the spattering mush. He will say; 'Thon must not shrink back from it; moreorer. he will have his eye fixed on the there. 1ho not shrink baek from it. So soom as it is cooked. thou whalt speak. saying: "Now, rerily, it is cooked: the mash is done." He will arise. and. moreover. be will remose the kettle. and sot it aside. Then. he will say: 'Do thom seat thyself on this side." Now then, he will say: "My slaven, ye dogs, do ye two come hither." They two are

very large. As soon an they two arrive he will say: " Do ye two lick ber booly where the mush has fallen on it. Aud their tongues are like rough bark. They will lick there, going over thy whole booly, all along thy bodly. Bloorl will drop from the places where they will lick. Do not allow thy hody to tlith therefrom. As soom as they two finish this task he will say: •Now, do thou again put on thy rament.’ Now, moreover, thou must again dress thyself completely. It that time he will take the basket and set it down, saying, moreover: "Now, thon and I nary: So now, so far as they are concerned, the doys, his slases, they two will eat." That is what the dead manbeing toll her.

It became night. Now, at that time, they verily laid their bodies down, and they slept. It became day. and the sim was presiont yonder when the maiden departed. She bore on her back ly the forehead strap her basket of broad. Now, verily, she traveled with a rapid

gait. It was not long before she was surprised to tind a rixer. There beside the river she stord, thinking, werily, "1 have lost my way." It that time she started hark. Not long afterward those who athote in the home lodge were surpriset that the maiden returnet. She said: "I la'lieve I have low my way." Now she laid her haweet on the mat, and. moreover, whe again ran thither and again climbed up to the place where lay the burta-case. So seon as she reached it she said: "(Oh, father: I helieve that I lost my way." He said: " What is the character of the land where thon berlievest that thou lost thy wat?" "Where people habitually crons the river. thence I returned," satiel the maiden. She told lim everything. She said: "A maple log thoats at the place where they hahitually crose the river." Hesaid: "Thom hast not lost thy way." She replied: "I think the distanee to the phete where the river is seems too short, and that is the reason that 1 think


"I it think I lostmy way tuy froran it mat on sow she ber basket





why (thy person :
that I lont my way." At that time he said: "The place that I had indicated is far. But thy person is so endowed with magie potener, thon hast immanent in thee so much orenda that it canses thy pace to be swift. Verily, so som as thou arrivest at the river, thou shalt eross it and also shalt pase on." It that time the maiden said: "Oh, my father, now I depart." "so ire it. Noreoser, do thou take courage." waid the dead man-being in reply. Now whe again desemeded and again went into the lodge.

There then she placed hor hasket of ham on her back ly mann of the forehead strap. It was early in the morning when she departed. She had heen traveling some time when she was surprised to hear a man-heing speak to her, saying: "Do thou stand, verily." she did not stop. Aurora Boreallis it was who was talking. she had pataed

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on some distance when she heard another man-leing talking to her. siying: " I an thankful that thou hast now again returned home. my child. I am hungry. desiring to eat food." she did not stop. it was Fire Dragon of the Storm whe was speaking to her. Sometime after she wam atain at the place where people customaril! crosed the river. Sow, at that phace, he, the chief himselt, stoxed. desiring to try her mind. saying: "Verily. thom shouldst stop here: rerily thou shouklat rest thyself." she did not stop. She only kept right on. and, moreorer. she at once crosed the river there.
she traveled on for some time and when the sm was at yonder height she was surprised that there was spead out there a large field. At that time. berily, she stopped beside the field. Now she looked, and there in the distance she saw a loolge - the lotge of the

chief. Verily, she wont thither. When she arrived there, she looked, and saw wat it was tme that heside the lodge stond the tree Tooth. Whuse flowers were the sonrce of the light of the earth there present, and atso of the man-leings dwelling there. Verily, she then entered the lodge. Then she looked, and saw that in the middle of the lodge a mat was spread, and that thereon, moreover, lay the chief. Now, at that time, she remowed ler pack-strap, burden, and then she also set the hasket before him. and then. moreover, she said: "Thou and l marry." and then. moreoser, she handed the basket to him. He said nothing. When it beeame night, he spread a mat for her at the foot of his mat, and then, moreoser. he said: "Verily, here thou wilt stay orermight." Honeover, it thus came to pass. Sow, verily. they laid their bodies down and they slept.


When day came to them, the chief then said: " Do thom arive. Iho thou werk, moreover. It is customary for one to work who is lising in the family of her sponse. Thon must sak come. Thoumst set a pot on the fire. And when it beils. then thom must put the eorn therein. Soreover. when it beik, then thon must ayain remow the pot, and thou must wash the corn. An seon as thou tinishest the task thon most then. moreoner, poond it an that it will become meal. Now, moreorer, theu must make mush. Snd during the time that it is boiling thou must continue to stil it: thou must do so without interruption after thou hast hegun it. Moreorer, to not allow the body to shrink back when the mush spatters. That. mereorer. will come to pas. Thon must undres thyself when thou workest. I. an to the rest, will say: "Now it is cooked.' "

At that time he laid down there a otring of corn ears, and the com was white. so now. verily, she heyan her work. she undressed her-

self, and now, verily, she was naked. Whe sorked the eorn, and she also washed the corn, and also pounded it. and she also made moal of it, mad, now, moreover, in the pot she had set on the fire she made mush. She stirred it without intermption. But, nevertheless, it was so that she was nutforing, for, verily, now there was nothing any where on her body. And now, moreover, it was evident that it was hot, as the mash spattered repeatedly. Some time after she was surprised that the chief said: "Now, verity, the mosh which thou art making is eroked." At that time ho arose to a standing position, and atso removed the poot, and also set it on yonder side. At that time be said: " lo thou sit here." Now he went forward, and, taking up the basket, be took the bread therefrom, ont of her hasket. It that time


 it mush is spattering. Some (time) so it lasted now she was surprised

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he said: " Now, thon and 1 marry. Veriby, os it seems, thon wert able todoit. Hitherto, no one from anywhere has been able to do it."

Now, at that time he shonted, saying: • My slaver, ye two doges do ge two come hither. It is necessary for me that ye two slond lisk thin person abiding bere clean of the monsh that has fallen on her." Verily. she now looked and saw come forth two dogs. pure white in color and terrifying in size. So now, they two arrived at the place where she was. Now, rerily, they two licked her entire hody. The tongues of these two were like rough bark. So now, moreorer. in whatsoeser places they two lieked orer and along her body hatod exuded therefrom. And the maden did fortify her mind aganst it. and $s$ o ser did not tlinch from it. As soon as they two completed the task, then he himaelf took up suntlower wil. and with that, moreorer.

he anointed her body. As som as he bad finished this task he said: " Now, verily, do thon again dress thyself." Now she redressed hersidf entirely. and she wats aqain clethed with raiment.

When it herame night, he sprad a mat for her at the foot of his mat. There they two passed two more nights. And the third day that came to them the whef said to her: "Now thon must again depart. Thon must go again to the place whene thon didst start." Then he took up the basket of the maiden and went then to the plate where he kept meat of all kinds hanging in quarters. Now, verily. he took up the dried moat of the opotted fawn and put it into her basket. All the varions kinds of meat he placed therein. As soon as the baket was full. he shook the hasket to canse its contents to settle down. When he did shake it, the re wat seemingly just a little rom left in it. Sewen times. it is said. he shook the basket lofore he completely





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tilled it. It that time he said: ${ }^{-N o w}$ thou mand agatu depart. Do not, moreover, stand anywhere in the exorse of thy path lomeward. And, moreover, when thou dost arrive there, thon mast tell the people dwelling there that they, one and all, must remowe the reoti- from their soremal lodges. By and by it will beome night and l will ond that which is called corn. In so far as that thing is concermed, that is what man-heings will next in time live upon. 'This kind of thing will contime to be in existence for all time." It that timu he took up the hasket and also said: "Now, verily, thou shomldet thene it on thy back hy means of the forehead strap." Now, at that time we departod.

Now again, as she traveled. she hearl a man-hemg talking, sying: "Come, do thon stamd." She did not stamd. It was Suronal buratis who wats talking to her. she thaveled on for some time. When she agan

heard a man-heing talking. saving: " Verily, do thou stant. Now, verily, thon hast returned heme. I an hmory. My child, I desire to "at fook." the dif not stop. In se fars as he is concerned, it was White Fire lyagon who was talking to her. Now, she again arrived where she had frosed the river, and there again, beside the river, she stook. Now, moreover, she heard again a man-being saying: • Po thou stand. I desire that thou and I should ronverse together." She did not stop. It was the ehief whe was standing here seeking to tempt her mind. It once she erosed the river on the floating maple log. It was just midday when she again arrived at the place whence she departed, and she wont directly into the lodge. Is som as she laid her burden down. she said: "()h. my mother. now. hither I have returned." she, the shdey one, swke. saying: " 1 am thankful that

thon has arrived in peate." Then the maiden again spoke and midd "Yo soverally must mako proparations by sereally memoving the roofs from four lodges. There is an abumdame of meat and corn also coning, ats amimal- do comme. When it lewomes night, by and he." And at that time she at once went to the phate where lay the harabl

 have now retarned home." Ile sabl. in replying: " Itow fared it W:as he willing to do it!" Sto said: "lo was willinge." Now, again, he pooke, saying: $\cdot$ I ann thankful that thon wast abhe to do it. as it seems. Thon art fortunte in this mattor. And it seroms. momeorer. good. that thou shouldst. prohapm. at onere return home. for the reasom, verily, that the chiof is immome to magic potence. that mothing "an atfert the orenda of (hief-who-has-the-standing-tree-rallerl-Tonth, and whom some call IIr-holds-the-enth. "

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hoñwană do ${ }^{n \prime \prime} k h$ ª̃."
they it use to designate hime."

It that time all thom who dwelt there undid their loderes by removing the roofs from all severally. Then, verily, when it beame night. th soon the the darkness betame settled, they heard the somnds mate hy the raming of com, which fell in the lodges. Then they went to sleep. When it berame day, they looked and saw that in the lodges corn lay piled up, quite filling them. Now, moreover, their chief said: " Do ye seremally repar yom loters. And, moreorer, yo must "are for it and greatly enterm it: the thing has visited onr village which He-who-has-the-standing-tree-called-Tonth has given you to share with him."

In a short time they were smprised, sermingly. that the maden was nowhere to be found. She had again departed. They knew that she had again gone to the place where stoot the lodee of the ehief


Who wat ber consort. Now, verily, in referonere to him ho himself in turn was surprised to see her return home. When it became day agatin, the chief noticed that sermingly it appeared that the life of the maiden. his sponse, had rhanged." Thus it was that. day after day and night after night, he still comsidered the matter. The conditions were such that he did not know what thing was the callse that it [his
 eonle to pass.

It is eertain, it is sabl, that it formed itself there where they two ronversed, where they two breathed together; that, verily. his beath is what the maden eanght, and it is that which was the callese of the whage in the life of the maden. And, moreower, that is the whild to whilh she gave birtle. Ind sime them. from the time that her ther

sponse| let man-heings go here on the carth. the mamer in which manbeings ate pared has transformed itself. This is the manner in which it will continue to be: this will be it- maner of being done. whereby it will he possible for the man-beings dwelling on the carth to produce ohwathiras of posterity. Thas, too, it seems, it came to pasis in regard to the beast-world, their bodies all shared in the change of the mamer in which they would be able to produce ohwachiras of off*ping here on the earth.
Thus it was that. without interuption, it became more and more erident that the maiden would give hirth to a child. At that time the chief lecame convinced of it, and he said: "What is the matter that thy life has changed! Yerily, thou art about to have a child. Never, moreover, have thou and I wared the same mat. I beliere that it is not I who is the cause that thy life has changed. Dost thou thyself

know who it in!" she did mot understand the meaning of what he maid.

Now, at that time the chief began to he ill. suddenly, it semm, she berself now beame anare that her life had chated. Them she said, addressing the chief: " 1 believe that there is, perhaps, something the matter, as my life at the prement time is not at all pleasant." Ihe did not moke any reply. Not long thereafter she again said: " My thoughts are not at all plomant." Igain he said nothing. So it continned the that she did nothing but consider the mattor. believing that something must be the matter. perhapes, that the comdition of her body was meh an it was. It became more and mome wident that he was pregmant. Now it was evident that she was hig with child.
sometime afterward we again resolved to ask him still once more. She said: "As a matter of fact, there most hersmething the matter ${ }^{\text {. }}$

perhapes, that my hody is in this rondition. And the thoughts of my mind are not at all pleasant. One would think that there can be no doubt that, seemingly, sumething is ahout to happen, breause my life is su exceedingly unpleawant." Again he said nothing. When it horant night, then verily, they laid their leadies down and they slept. Son now, verily, he there repeatedly comsidered the matter. Now, in so far as the maiden was concerned, she still did not understand what wasabout to take place from the ehanged condition of her body. Sometime afterward tha chief sooke to her, saying: "A a matter of fact, a man-heing (or rather woman-bing) will arrive, and she is a manheing child, and thon must care for her. She will grow in size rapidty, and her name is Zephyrs." " The mation waid nothing, for the reason that she did mot understand what her spouse told her.

"This name Zuphyrs merely agproxmates the meanang of the original, wheh signifies the warm


Not long afterwamd, then, wrily, she gaty birth to a child. She paid no attention to it. The only thing she did was to hay it on the phace where the chief contomarily panaed the night. Ifter ten days time she agains took it up therefom.

Sometime afterwatd the chief became aware that he began to be ill. His suthering berane more and more spere. All the persoms dwelling in the village came to visit him. There he lay, and sang. saying: " Ye must pull up this stambing tree that is ablled 'loosth. The earth will be torn open, and there bexide the abyse ye mast hay me down. Ind, moroover, there where my had lies. there mast sit my spouse." That is what ho, the Ancient Onte. sam. Then the manbeings dwolling there became aware that their chief watw ill.


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Now, verily, all came to visit him. They questioned him repeaterly, serking to divine his Word, what thing, seeningly, was needfut for him. what kind of thing, sremingly, he expeeted through a dream. Thus. day after day. it comtinam that they sought to find his Word. After a time the female man-being child was of fair size. She was then abla to rom about from place to place. But it thes contimued that they kept on seeking to divine his Word. After a while, seemingly, one of the persons succeeded in finding his. Word, and he said: " Now, perhaps, I myself have divined the Word of him, the ordure our chicf." He who is called Aurora Borealis said this. And when he told the chief what mamer of thing his soul craved, the chief was very pleased. And when he divined his Word, he said: "1s it not this that thy drean is saying, namely, that it is direful, if it so be that no person should divine thy Word, and that it will become still more

 Aftera while how herersoul now he his word divined, $\begin{gathered}\text { seeme } \\ \text { ingly, }\end{gathered}$ now is

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direful! And yet, moreover, it is not rertain that this is what thy soul craves: that its eyes maty have seen thy standing tree, Tooth as to kind. pulted up, in order that the barth be torn open, and that there he an ahyse that pierese the earth, amb, morowrer, that there beside the ahyse one shall lay thee and at thy head thy epouse shatl be seated with her lege hanging down into the abres." At that time the chief said: "Kn"." I am thankful! Now, verily, the whole matter has heen fulfilled by thy divining my Word,"

Daring this time [the duration of the dream feast], a large body of man-being. ${ }^{\circ}$ paid a risit there. He, the Deer, pada visit there. He. the Great-horned Deer [the Burk], paid a risit theres. He. the Spotted Fawn, paid a visit, and was there sereling to divine the Whord of the








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[^3]whicf. Ile, the Bearr, also paid a risit. Now, he also, the Beaver, paid a risit. And he, the Wind-who-moves-ahout-from-place-to-place, paid a visit also. And now, also, he, the Daylight, paid a risit. Now she also, the Night, the Thick Night, paid a visit. Now also we, the star, paid a rixit. Now, aloo, he, the Light-orb [the sum] paid a risit. And, tor, the Water-of-aprings, she paid a visit. Now, aloo, whe, the Com, paid a risit. Now, also, she, the Bean, paid a risit. Now, also, whe the scuath, paida risit. Now, ako, she, the Sumflewer, paid a visit. Now, alse, the Fire bragon with the bedy of pure white color, he paid a risit. Now, also, the Rattle paid a visit. Now, also, he, the Red Meteor, paid a risit. Now, also, he, the spring Wind, paid a visit. Now, also, he, the Great Turtle. paid a visit. Now, also, he, the Otter, paid a visit. Now, also, he, the Wolf, paid

a visit. Now, aloo, he the loark. paid a visit. Now, also, her. the Freah Water, paid a risit. Now, aloo, he the Vellowhammer. pait a risit. Now, also, he the Medicine, paid a risit. Moreover, all things that are produced by themselves, that prodme themaches. that is the animals, and, next to them, the small anmals, the flying things. of prery peciss, all paid a visit. Sow, somotime afterwart, he. the Aurora Borealis, paid a visit. And, verily, he it wat wha divined the Word of the chiof. Verily, he said: " The groat standing tree, the Tooth, munt be uprooted. Aud whereyer it has a root there severally thoy must stand. and they must seremally lay hokd of each several root. And just then and not bofore, shall they be able to uproot the standing tree. The earth will be torn open. Moreover, all perwon- must look therein. Ind theres, beside the abys. ther

must lay thee. Now, moreover, there at thy bead she with whom thon dost alide must sit with her legs hanging down into the abyss." Then, verily, the chief replied, saying: "Ku". I am thankful that ye have divined my word. Now all things have been fultilled."

Verily, it did thus come to pass that they did uproot the standing tree, Tooth, that grew beside the lorge of the chief. And all the inhabitants of that place came thither with the intention of tooking into the abys. It did thus come to pass that everyone that dwelt there did look therein. At that time the chief then said, addressing his sponse: " Now. too. let ns two fook into the ahyse. Thom most bear her. Zephyrs. on thy bark. Thou must wrap thyself with eare." Now, moreover. he gave to her three ears of corn, and, next in

order the dried meat of the spotted fawn and now. moreover, he said: "This se two will have for provision." Now he ako broke ofl three fagot of wood. which, momover. he gave to her. She put them into herbowm, underhergaments. Then, verily, they went thither to the place. They arrivel at the spot where the earth wastorn up, and then he said: " Do thom sit here." There, verily. she sat where the earth was hroken oft. There she hung both legs sererally into the abys. Now, in so far as be was concerned. he, the chief, was looking into the abys. and there his spouse sat. Now, at that time he unraised himself, and said: "Do thou look hence into the absos." Then whe did in this manner, hohling with her teeth her robe with its burden. Moreover, there along the edge of the abyss she seized with her hands, and. now, moreover, she bent orer to look. He said: "Ilo


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thon hend much and phanly over." so she did do thus. As soon ass she bent forward rery much he seized the mape of her neck and pushed her into the abyss. Verily, now at that time she fell down thence. Now, verily, the man-being child and the man-being mother of it became one again. When she arrived on earth, the child was again born. It that time the chief himself trose and said, moreover: - Now, verity, I have becone myself again; I am well again. Now, moreover. do re again set up the tree."

And the chief was jealons, and that was the canse that he became ifl. He was jealoun of Aurora Borealis, and, in the next place, of the Fire Dragon with the pure white boty. This latter gave him much mental trouble during the time that he, the chief, whom some call He-holds-the-earth, was married.


So now, verily, her hody continued to fall. Her borly was fatling some time before it emerged. Now, she was surpised, semingly, that there was light below, of a blue color. She looked. and there seemed to be a lake at the spot toward which she was falling. There Wats nowhere any earth. There she saw many theck on the lake [sea], whereon they, being waterfowl of all their kincts, flomecl severally about. Without interruption the bedy of the woman-being continued to fall.
Now, at that time the waterforl. called the Loon honted, saying: $\because$ Do ye look. a woman-being is coming in the depthe of the water. her body is floating up hither." They said: "Verily, it in even so." Now, verily, in a short time the waterfowl [duck] called Bittern [Whose eyes-are-ever-gazing-npward], said: "It is true that ye believe that her body is floating up from the depths of the water: Do ye,

however, look upward." All looked upward, and all, moreover, said: " Verily, it is true." They next sad: " What mamer of thing shatl we do!" One of the persons said: "It seems, then, that there must be land in the depths of the water." At that time the Loon said: " Horeover, let us first seek to find someone who will be able to bear, the earth on hiw back hy means of the forehead pack strap." All said. semmingly: "I shall be able to ban the earth by means of the forehead pack strap," He replied: "Lut us just try: it seems best." Otter, it serms, was the first to make the attempt. As soon, then, as a large buik of them monnted on his back, verily, he sank. In so far as he was roncerned, he was not able to do anything. And they said: "Thon canst do nothing." Now many of them made the attempt. All failed to do it. Then he, the Carapace, the Great Turtle,

said: " Next in turn. let me make the :ttempt." Then, verily, a large bulk of them mounted on his hack. He was able to bear them all on his hatek. Then they sad: " 110 it is who will be able to bear the earth on his back " Sow, at that time, they satid: " Do ye goto seok marth in the depths of the water." "There were many of them who were not able to ohtain earth. Ifter a while it serems that he the Jaskrat, aks made the attempt. He was able to get the ground thenore Dhasrat is he who fombd earth. When he eame up again, he rose doma, holding earth in his paws and earth was also in his month. They placed all of it upon the carapace of the lurtle. Now their chief sadid: " Do ye hurry, and hasten yourselves in your work." Now a harge number of maskrats continued to dive into the depths of the water. As fast as they floated to the surface they placed the earth on the



be will bear earth on the back by the At that now they it said: "Do ye of

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sosoon as $\begin{gathered}\text { again it flonted } \\ \text { habitually }\end{gathered} \begin{gathered}\text { that } \\ \text { (it } j s \text { ) }\end{gathered}$ so it is rapicl it carapace on they m. are 14

[^4]back of the Tortle. Sometime thereafter then, rerily, they finished corering the carapace with earth. Now, at that time, the earapace began to grow, and the earth with which they had covered it hecame the Earth.

Now, alao, they sad: " Now, moreorer, do yo go to see and to mote this woman-being whose body is falling hither." It once a great number of the large waterfowl flew hence, joining their bodies tugether, and there on their joined bodies her person impinget. Then Nowly the largo watrofowl descended, and ako they plated the woman-heing there on the emapace. Noreover, the carapare had now grown much in size. Now, moreover, they said: "Now, verily, we are pleased that we have attended to the female man-being who has appeared in the same phace with us."

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4 they (m.) it with earth had coverend

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The next day fame ard she leoked and wat lying there a deer, ako fire and firebrands, and also a heap of wood, all of which had heen brought thither. It that time she kindled at fire, using for this purpose the three fagots which she had slijet into the besom of her garment, and of which he [the chief] had said: "Yo two will have this for a provision." At that time she laid hands on the body of the deres. She broke mp its loody, some of which she roasted for foocl. She passed three nights there, when she again gave birth, again beroming possessed of a child. The child was a female. That, verily, was the rebirth of Zephyrs. Now the elder woman-beingerected a hooth, thatehing it with grasses. There the mother and danghter remained, one being the parent of the other.

Now the earth was large and was continally increange in size. It was now plain where the river courses would he. There they two remained, the mother attending to the chikd, who increased in size




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she ber caredfor the the (hild. Excced the that she ingew raludy $1+$
very rapidly. Some time afterward whe then became a maiden. And they two continued to remain there.

After a while, seemingly, the elder woman-being heard her offspring talking with someone. Now, verily, the elder woman-being was thinking about this matter. wondering: "Whence may it be that a man-heing could come to talk with her:" She addressed her. saying: "Who is it, moreover, who visits thee?" The maiden said mothing in reply. As som as it became night and the darkness was complete, lef, the mam-being, again arrived. And just as the day dawned the elder woman-being heard him say: " 1 will not come again." Verily be then departed.

Not long after this the life of the maiden was changed. Moreover, it hecame evident that she was about to give birth to a child. After

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a time. when, remingly, the maiden had only a few more days to go, she was surprised, semingly, to hear two male man-beings talking in here beoly. One of the jersons said: "There is no doubt that the time when man-beings will emerge to be bom has now arrived." The other person replied: "Where moreower. does it seem that then and I whould emerge!" If replied, saying: "This way. moreover, thou and I will go." Now, again. one of them spoke. aying: - It is too far. This way, right here, is near, and. semingly. yuite tramorarent." At that time he added, saying: "Do thou go then; so be it." Now, he started and was born. The thild was a male. Then, so far as the other was concerned, he came out here through ber ampit. And now, verily, he killed his mother. The grandmother saw that the child that was born first was unsurpasedly fine-looking.


At that time she asked, saying: "Who, moreover, killed your mother, now daad!" Now, he who did it replied, saying: "This one here." Verily he told a falsehool. Now, the elder womath-being soized the other one by the arm and cast his body far beyond, where he fell among grasses. Now, she there attended to the other one. It is said that they grew rapidly in size. After a while, sermingly, he wats in the habit of going out, and there rumning about from place to plate. In like manner they two grew very rapidy.
 tell thy grandmother, who, verily, is grandmother to tus two that the should make me a bow, and also an arrow." Now, vrily. he told her what manner of thing the other person desimed. The only

result was that she got angry saying：＂Verpr will I makr him a how athd also an arow．It is he rerily，who killed her who wat the mother of you two．＂

It eontinued thus that the two hrothers played torether．They were in the habit of making a cirenit of the island ${ }^{a}$ floating there And，as rapidly as they made a cirenit of it．so mpidly did the earth increase in size．When，it is sad，the island had grown to a great size，then he who had been tast out of doors kppt saying：＂Man－ beings are about to dwell here．＂The other person kept saying： ＂What manner of thing is the reason that thou dost keep saying． －Man－being－are about to dwell here：＂．He said：＂The reason that I saty that is that it is a matter of fart that man－brings are about to

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[^5]dwell here. And it is 1 , the sapling, who say it." So then, this other person hegan to saly: " 1 shall be called Flint."

When they two had nearly grown to matnrity, it is said, then he, the sapling. made himself a longe, erecting a booth. And when he had completed it, he departed. He went to limnt. Ho shot at a hided, hat he missed it, and his arrow fell into the water: Verily, he then reoolved: " 1 will take it out of the water again." Now, there into the water he cast himself, phonging into the water. He wat surprised that, semingly, he fell there beside a doomay. Then, moreover, from the inside of the lodge a man-being spoke to him, saying: "Do thon come in, my child; I am thankful that thou hast risited my lodge. I purpesely cansed thee to visit the phace where my lodge stands. Aud the reason that it has thas come to pass is that my mind was so affiected hy what thy grandmother keeps saying. And, moreover, I

desired to give thee a bow and ako an arrow which then dost need. and whieh, bey and by, thy brother will see, and then he will ank, saying: • Whence didat thou get this:’ Thom mant say: "My father has given it to me.'" Now, furthermore, he gave both to him. . It this time he bestowed another thing, it was corn. At that time he said: "This com, as seon the thomivest at home, thoumst at onee roast for food for thyself: and at that time thou must contime to say: • In this manner will it contime to be that man-beings, who are alout to dwell here on the eath, will be in the habit of eating it." Thy brother will visit thy lodge, and at that time Flint will ank, saying: "Whence didst thou get this kind of thinge" Thon must say. moreover: "My father bas givm it to me."

Moreorer, it did thus come to pass when he arrised at his home. At that time he husked the ear of corn and also laid it beside the fire:

be roasted the ear. So som as it became hot, it emitted an odor which was exceedingly appetizing. They, his grandmother"s people, smelled it. She said: "Flint, do thou gro to ser what the Sapling is roasting for himself, moreover." He, the Flint, arose at once, and he san thither. When he arrived there, he said: "Whence didst thon get that which thon art roasting for thyself?" He said in replying: "It in a matter of fact that my father gave it to me. And it is this that the man-beings who are about to dwell bere on the earth will be in the babit of "ating." Then Flint said: " ${ }^{\prime}$ y gramdmother has said that thon shouldst share some with her." The sapling replied, saying: "I am not able to do it, and the reason in that she desires to spoil it all. I desire, as a matter of fact, that man-beings, who are about to dwell here on the earth shall contime to eat it, and that it shall contime to be good." Then, verily, the lad returned home. When

he arrived there he told what he had learned, saying: "The sapling did not consent to it." she arose at onere and went thither to the place where the booth of the Sapling stood. Arriving the ere , he wad: "What kind of thing is it that thon art romating for thyself!" It replied, saying: "lt is eorn," she demanded: "Where is the phace whence thou didst get it!" He said: "My father gave it to me. And it is this which the man-heings whe are about to dwell here on this earth will continue to eat." she said: "Thou shouldst give a whare verily, to me." He answered and said: "I can mot do it. and the reason is that thon desirest to spoil it." At that time she said: "It is but a small matter. and thou shouldst pluck ofl a single grain of corn and give it to me." He said: "I can not do it." She said: "It is a small matter, if thon shonldst give me the mbbin end of the eorn ear:" He said: "I can mot do it. I desire that it shall all be

grood, so that the man-beings shall continue to cat it." It that time she became angry and she cane forward, and, taking up some ashes, cast them on what he was roasting, and that was now spoiled. She said: "Thom desimest that that which they will continue to cat shall continne to be good. There, it will now he different." Thrice did she repat the art that spoiled it. Then the sapling sad: "Why hat then done that deede :"

Sow agrain, another thing: he had a pot wherein he heated water. Then from the ear of corn he plucked a single grain of corn, and be put it therein, stying: "Thus shatl man-beings be in the habit of doing when they prepare food for eating." Then he placed the eorn in a mortar, and ahoo said: "In this mamel also shall man-beings, who are about to dwell here on the earth, contime to do." Then he took from its stand the pounder and brought it down once, and it became

timished perfect mad. Ihe said: " Phus it shall contimur to bre: thus shall be the manner of preproing meal among the man-beings who are about to dwoll here on the earth." It that time she his gramdmother. (ame forward and heard what he was saying. Shr arrived the we. and said: "sapling. then desimest that the man-beings shall be excerdingly happy." she went forward, and, taking ofl the pot from the fire, put ashes into the hot water. Now, moreoser, , he towk the ear of corn, shelled it, and put the corn jute the bot water. She sadid: "This, moreoser, shatl be their mamer of doinge, the methed of the man-beings." At that time the saplinge said: " Then whouldst not dothus." His grandmother did not obey him. Thener, it is safd. originated the reil that canses persons customarily to speak ill when

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she it consented the the hisgrandmother. At that it is said, there it went 14

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| $\begin{aligned} & \text { that } \\ & \text { (it i:s) } \end{aligned}$ | the | it is evil | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (1ustom } \\ & \text { arily } \end{aligned}$ | they are talking | $\begin{aligned} & \text { the } \\ & \text { where } \end{aligned}$ | there it bears it (the time) | the |

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\because 1 \text { FT11-1 } \because 3-13
$$

they prepare food. And, it is said, she stated her wish, thus: "This, as a matter of fact. shall be the manner of doing of the man-beings." It so contimed to be. The sapling kept saying: "The way in which thom hast done this is not goofl, for I desire that the mam-heings shall be exceedingly happy, who are about to dwell here on this earth."

Now at that time the sapling traveled about over the earth. Now there was a large expanse of rarth visible. There was a monntain range, visible river courses, and a high elay bank, neal which he passed. Now, verily he there pondered many times. Then he made the bodies of the small game, the bodies of birds. All were in twos, and were mated, in all the clans [kinds] of birds. The volume of the somd made hy all the various kinds of hird roices as they talked together was terrifying. And the Supling kept saying: "Thus this shall fontinue to be, whereby the man-heings shall habitually be made

|  | ickhoñniă'hă'. Nā'ie" |  | ก1': | $\begin{aligned} & \text { "Ně"tho" } \\ & \text { "Tbere } \end{aligned}$ | ** st" nénjeipunno". |  |
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| 1 | they (indef.) pre- pare foor. $\begin{gathered}\text { That } \\ \text { (it is) }\end{gathered}$ |  | - |  | as a mat. ter of fact | so their methox <br> of doing |
|  |  | Wădwatgoñde ${ }^{\text {n }}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { ne'tho' } \\ \text { tbere } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { ni'io't. } \\ \text { so it is. } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| 2 | Will be the man-being(s)." | It became fixed |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { He it kept } \\ & \text { suying } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | ne" Othĕndoñi"'ă': | " Miiii" | de'oia'ne' | tea' $n$ |  | Ge the" |
| 3 | the it Sapling: | $\begin{aligned} & \text { "Not } \\ & \text { (it is) } \end{aligned}$ | it is goord | $\begin{aligned} & \text { the } \\ & \text { where } \end{aligned}$ | so thon it didst do. | it de |
|  | beiotgoñdat'gwí |  | $\check{e r}^{\text {n iagot }}$ | moñ'nik | n ne" | I'gwe ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |
|  | it will be immeasurably | 1 (it is) | they (in | f.) will be <br> py | the | man-being(s) |

tho'nént on'hweñdjia'de" oñagaithe:."
5 here (it is) it earth is prosent they (fndef.) are,

 8
$\begin{gathered}\text { rises extend- } \\ \text { ing along, }\end{gathered}$
$\begin{gathered}\text { it stream stands forth } \\ \text { severally, }\end{gathered}$ $\begin{gathered}\text { it clay tall extends } \\ \text { along }\end{gathered}$ there he it
 4 passed. Now verily there he thought repeatedly. Now
 10 heits (their) body the they (z.) ande so they (z.) are small all



12 they (z.) are It is terrifying the soit noise large (is) the
animals.




14 sapling \begin{tabular}{c}
he is <br>
talking

 ne it is saying: "That 

so it will con- <br>
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\end{tabular}

happy." And now he made the bodies of the large grame animals. He finished the bodies of two deer, and the two were mates. .. Theres, that is sutfiedent to till the whole earth." he waid. He mate all the various kinds of animals severally. Ill were in twos, and they, eath pair, were mates [male and female].

At that time he. the sapling, agan traveled. Now the earth had grown to arery great size, and emontmed to grow. So mow Flint became aware that the animals wore ranging about. After a while then Flint concealed all the boflies of the mimals. There in the high mountain was a rock carern whereinto he drove all the animals. And then he closed it with a stome. 'Thenstopling berame aware that the animals no longer roaned from place to place. Now, at this time, he again traveled over the entire earth. He saw on this side a

mountain range. He went thither, and he arrived where the opering of the cavern was. And he then took up the great stone and opened it again. Now, he looked therem and salw that the animals abode in that place. "Do ye againgor out of this phaee" he said. Then they came out again. And it was done very quickly. And all thom that tyy took the lead in coming ont. It that time they, his grandmother and Flint, aloo motied that the anmals again became numeroms. And then Flint ran, roming to the place where the rock tarern was. He rached the place while they were still roming out. Ind he, by at once pulling down the stone again, stepped up the cavern. Verily, some of them failed, and they dill not get out, and at the present time they are still there. And it came to pass that they

were ehanged, becoming otgon [malelid]. and the reason that it thas came to pase is that some fostomarily put forth their oremba for the parbowe of endher the days of the matheings; and. monerover, they atill hament the inside of the earth.

At this time sapling' again traveled about. 'Then her was surprisad that, seemingly, a man-beimg eame toward him, and his name was
 the phace whence thou dont come!" The sapling said: " I am geving about viewing the earth here present. Where is the place whener thou dost come!" Hadu'i said: "From here do I rome. I am


| $11{ }^{\text {¢ }}$ " ${ }^{\text {e }}$. | Iho ${ }^{\text {c/ }}$ \%e* | O'm6* |  | ®゙Wă" $^{\text {c }}$ | da' he | 110 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | At that (time) | nuw | he was surprised, | seem- <br> ingly. | thence lar is eoming | the | he man-being (is). |


|  |  |  |  | ingly. is |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| nitic. | ne" | Hadı"'i" | haina'djǐ. | W'ăthiadä'* |  | ne" |
| that | the | Hadu'i' - | he is called. | They twomet. | Heessial | the |


| hẽ̃'ixw | ne" | Hadu* ${ }^{\text {a }}$ : | ${ }^{\prime}$ (raiñ' | nolt wr | noña*se" ! " | W゙ilh |
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| lee man-being | the | Hadn' $\mathrm{i}^{\prime}$ : | "Where | the place | thence thou didst come". | He satic |





[^6]groing about traveling. Verily, it is 1 whe am the master of the earth here present." It that time the sapling said: " I it is who tinished the earth here present. If it so he that thon art the master of the earth here present. art thou able to cause yonder mountain to move itself hithro!" Hadu"i said: "1 can do it." At that time he said: "1ho thou, sonder momenain, come hither." Then they two faced about. Sometime afterwand they two now faced hack, and, moreover, saw that the momatain had not changed it. position. At that time Sapling saitl: "Verily, thou art not the master of the earth here present. I, as matter of fact, am master of it. Now, next in time. I will speak." He said: " Do thou, yonder mountain, come hither." Now they two faced about. And as quickly as they twe faced about again the mometain stood at their baeks, The Sapling said: "What sayst thou! Am I master of it!" Then Hadu'i said: "lt

is true that thou art master of it. Thou hast timishet the earth here present. Thou shouldst hate pity on me that I may be suffered to live. I will aid thee, moreoser. Verily, thou dost keep saying: - Man-beings are abont todwell here on the earth here present." In this matter, moreover. will it continne to be that 1 shall aid and atsist thee. Moreover. I will aid the man-beings. Seeng that my booly is fuht of orenda and even otgon, as a matter of fact, by and by the manbeings will be affected with mysterions ills. Noreover, it will be possible for them to recover if they will make an imitation of the form of my body. i, who wat the first to travel over the carth here prement, infected it with my orenda. And, verily, it will magically conform itself to [be marked by] the lineaments of my body. Noreover, this will come to pass. If it so be that a man-being becomes ill by the contagion of this magic power. it is here that I will aid thee. And the man-beings will then live in contentment. And,

morcover, they must customarily greet me by a kin-hip term, saying: "my (irandfather." And when, customarily, the man-heings speak of me they most cmstomarily say: "our Grandfather": thereby most they designate me. And 1 whall call the man-beings on my part hy a kinship, term, saying: 'my Grandchildren." And they must make smstomarily a thing of wood which shall be in my likeness. being wrought thus, that will emable them to go to the sererab lodges and, moreover they who thme personate me shall be hondn'i"." They must employ for this purpose tolacco [native tobaceo]. It will be able to canse those who have become ill to recover. There, moreover. I shall take up my abode where the ground is wild and rongh, and where, too, thereare rock clitls. Noreover, nothing at all obstructs me [insceing and hearing or power]. So long as the earth shall be extant so long shall I remain there. I wall

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| they (indef.) will greet me by the relationship term | the | $\begin{aligned} & \text { one it will } \\ & \text { say } \end{aligned}$ | cus tomarily: | 'My Grandfather. |



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contime to ad the man-beings for that length of time." 'Theres, it is said. is the phace wherein all kinds of deadly ills begot themerlios ferers, consmmptions, headaches-all were cansed by lladuio.

Now, at that time the sapling again traveled. Heagain arrived at his lodge and he marveled that his grandmother was angry. sher took from its fastening the head, which had heen ent ofl. of his-the saplinges dead mother, and she carried it away atso. she bore the head away with her. Whem she had prepared the head, it herama the sun, and the hody of tlesh herame the nocturnat light win. $A=$ soon as it became night, the elder woman-being and, next in order. Flint departed, going in an casterly direction. At the end of three dars, then sad sapling: " I will gotiter the dimmal oft of

light. Verily, it is not good that the homan beings who are abont to dwell here on the earth should continne to go about in darkness. Who, moreover, will acompany me!" A man-being, named Fisbrr, spoke in reply, saying: "I will areompany thee." I manbeing, another person, saifl: "I, too, will acrompany thee." It was the Raceon who sald this. Another man-being, whose name is Fox, said: "I. ton, will meompany thee." There were several others, several man-beings, who, one and all, rolunteered to aid sapling. At that time Sapling satd: "Moreover, who will work at the camoe!" The Beaver said: "Verily, I will make it." Another man-heing, whose name was Yellowhammer, said: "I will make the hollow of it." At that time there were several others who also grave their attention to it. And then they worked at it, making

tho canoe. There sapling kept sating: $\cdot$ Ino yo make hato in the work." ln a short time, now, verily, they finished it, making a canoe. Quickly, now, they prepared themselves. At that time they launched the canoe into the water. Then sapling satid: "Momewer, who shall steer the canoe!" Beaver said: "I will volmateer to do it." Otter aloo said: "I, too." Now they went aboard and departed. Then sapling said: ${ }^{\prime} I_{n}$ steering the eanoe, thou must guide it eastward." Now, it ran swiftly ats they paddled it onward. It was night; it was in thick darkness; in back night they propelled the eanoe onward. After a while, semmingly, they then looked and saw that daylight was approaching. And when they arrised at the place whither they were going it wan then daylight. They saw that there

wa there, seemingly, an island, and they saw that the trees standing there were very tall, and that some of them were bent orer, inctining far over the sea, and there in the water where the tree tops ended the canoe stopped. Then אapling said: "Moreover, who will go to unfasten the light orb [the sum] from its honds yonder on the tree top)!" Then Fisher said: "I will volunteer." Then Fox satid: "I, too [will volunteer]." At that time Fisher climbed up high, and passed along above [the ground]. He crossed from tree to tree, going along on the bramoses. making his way to the patace where the diurnal light orb was made fast; thither he was making his eourse. But, in regard to Fox. he ran along below on the ground. In a short time Fisher then arrived at the place where the dimenat light orh was made fast.




15 theplace the it once it is fas- is. it bit repeatedly

At once he repeatedly bit that hy which it was seemed, and, surringe it he remored the sum. Now, moreorer, he cat it down to his frieml. Fox, whostood mear beneath him. He canght it, and now. moreover, they two fled. When they two had rum half the way aroms the island. then Flintis grandmother notieed what had taken phare. she locame angry and wept, saying: " What. mereower, is the reason, O sapling. that then hast dome this in this mamer!" Then she the edder woman-heing, arose at once, and hegan to run in pursuit of the two persons. Fox ram along on the ground and, in turn. Fiwher crosed from tree to free running along the hrandes. Now, the chler woman-being was ronning close behind, and now she was about to sitze Fox, who now, moreoper, bexing wearied, cast the sun up above. Then Fisher canght it. Now, next

in turn, whe pursued him. Ind he, next in turn, when she eame rumning close behind him and was about to seize him, being in his tum wearied, east the san down, and then Fox in his turn caught it. Thus, verily, it contimed. Fisher was in the lead, and be at once boarded the canoe. And close behind him was Fox, holding the sun in his month, and ho, too, at once get aboard of the canoe. Now, moreover, the canoe withdrew, and, turning around, it started atway. Now, moreover, it was ruming far away as they padded it onward when the elder woman-foing arrived at the shore of the sea; and she there shouted, saying: "O sapling, what, moreover, is the reason that thou hast done this thing in this manner! Thou shouldst pity me, verily, in that the sum should continne to pass thence, going thither [in its orbit, giving day and night]." He, Sapling, said noth-

ing. she said this three times in suression. Now she exclamed: "O thon, Fox, effuse thy oremba to cause the sum to pas- hathitually thenee, groing thither." Fox said mothing in reply. Thrice, too, did whe repeat this speceh. Now. stgain she said: "() thom. Fishers effinse thy orenda whereby thon camst make the sun to pase hahitnally thence. going thither." He said nothing. Thrice did she repeat this saying. And all the other persoms, tow, said mothing. she said: "O thou, Beaver, thou shouldst at this time have pity on me; do thon effise thy orenda: moreorer. thou hast the potence to "anse the sum to pass thence habitually. going thither." He said mothing. Thrice. too, did she repeat this speech. All said nothing. Now. there was there a person, a man-heing, whose orenda she overmatched. She said: "O thou, Otter, thou art a fine person, do thou effuse thy orenda


Wherein thon hast the potence to ordain [forethink] that the ston thence shall come to pass, going thither." He said: "so be it." Instantly accompranying it was her word, saying: " I am thankful." At that time Bearer sad: "Now, verily, it is a direful thing, wherein thom hat done wrong." And now, moreover, he took the paddle out of the water and with it he struck pore Otter in the fitee, Hattening his face therehy.

As soon as they arrived home sapling sad: $\cdot \boldsymbol{I}$ am pleased that now we have returned well and successfuh. Now, I will fasten it up high; on high whall the sun remain fixed hereafter." At that time be then said: "Now, the sum shall pats over the sky that is risible. It shall continue to give light to the rarth." Thas, moreover, it tow came to pass in regard to the nocturnal light orb [the moon].


Sow, Sapling traveled over the visible earth. There was in one place a river conrse, and he stood beside the river. There he went to work and be formed the body of a hmman man-being. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ He completed his body and then be blew into his mouth. Therempon, the lmman man-being beeame alive. sapling said: " Thon thyself ownest all this that is made." so, now, verily, he repeatedly looked around, and there was there atrove whose fruit was large and there, moreover. the somed of the birds talking together was great. So, now came another thing. Thas, in his condition he watched him, and he thought that, perhaps, he wat lonesome. Now, verily, he agatu went to work, and he made another homan man-being. Next in time he made a buman woman-being. De eompleted her body, and then he bew into her month, and then she, too, beeame alive. lle said. addresing the male man-heing: " Now, this woman-being and then

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marry. Do thou not ever cause her mind to be grieved. Thou must at all times hokd her dear." At that time he said. addressing her who was there: "This hmman man-being and thou now mary. Thou must hold him dear. And ye two shall atride together for a time that will continue until death shall separate you two. Always ye two must hold one the other dear. Ye two must care for the grove bearing large fruit. For there are only a few trees that belong to you two." He said: "Moreover, do se two not tonch those which do not belong to you two. Ye two will do eri] it it so be that you two touch those which do not belong to yom two."

Thus, in this manner, they two remaned together, the man-being paying no attention to the woman-being. The male human man-being cared not for the female human man-being. Customarily, they two laid themselves down and they two slept. Now sometime afterward, he who had completed their bodies was again passing that way, and,

## $\delta$


seeing the condition of things, thought of what he might do to arouse the minds of the two persons. Then he went forward to the place where lay the male person sleeping, and having arrived there he remored a rib from the male person, and then, next in turn, he removed a small sib from the seeping femate man-bring. And now, changing the ribs. he placed the rib of the woman-being in the male human man-being, and the rib of the mate human man-being he set in the human woman-being. He changed both alike. It that time the woman-lreing awoke. As soon as she sat up she at once seized the plate where was fixed the rib that had been bers. And, as soon as she did this, then the man-being, too, awoke. And now, verily they beth addressed words the one to the other. Then sapling was highly

pleaved. He said: " Now I tell you both that, in peare, without reasing ye both must hold one the other dear. Thou wilt do evil should th thou address unkind words to the one who abides with thee in this partienlar plare. And, next in turn, he addressed the mate human man-being, saying: "Do not thon ever come to dislike her with whom then dost abide. The two human men-beings that I have made are sutficient. The ohwachia [hoodfamily, offoppring of one mother] which ye two will produce will fill the whole earth." Then: he again separated from them.

It thus came to pass that he noticed that his brother, Flint, was at work far away. Then he ordered one, saying: "(ion thou after him who is at work yonder; he je my hother. Fint." At that time a person went thither, and said: "1 have come for thee. Thy brother,

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Sapling, has sent me to bring thee with me. Then Flint said: "I an at work. By and bel shall complete it, and then and not before, will I go thither." Ile again departed. Ho arrived home and moreover. he hrought word that Flint had saikl: "1 am at work. I shall complete it ly and ley, and then, not before, will 1 gos thither to that place." If said: "(ab thon thither again. I have a mattor about which I wish to conserse with him." Again herrived there and ho said: "He world that thou and he shonk talk together." He replied, saying: " Varily. I must first complete my work, and not until that time will I go thither." Then he again departed thence. Again he arrived home, and he said: "He yonder did not coment to come." At that time sapling said: "ILe himself, forsontl, is a little more important than I. Moreover, I verily shall go thither." Therenpon Sapling went to that plaee. Flint did not notice it. When he arrived

there, he said: "Thon art working for thyself, art thon, in thy work!" He replied. stying: "I an working. I desire to assist thee, for that it will take a long time for the man-beings to become munerons, since thom hast made only two." It that time Sapling said: "Yerily, as a matter of fact, the two man-beings that I have completed are suffi(ient. And, in so far as thou art concerned, thon art not able to make a hmman man-being. Look! Yerily, that which thou believest to be a man-being is not a true one." He saw standing there a long tile of things which were not man-beings. There sat the beast with the face of a man-being, a monkey: " there next to him sat the ape: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ and there sat the great horned owl. And there were other things also seated there. Then they all changed, and the reason of it is that they were not man-beings. Sapling said, when he overmatehed their

orenda: " Verily. it is grod that thou. Flint, shouldet cease thy work. It is a direful thing. verily. that has come to pas.". He did not consent to stop. Then sapling said: " It is a marvelously great matter wherein thon hast erred in not obering me when I formade thy working." At that time Flint said: ${ }^{-1}$ l will not stop working, because I believe that it is necessary for me to work." Then Sapling said: "Moreover. I now forsake thee. Hence wilt thou go to the place where the earth is divided in two. Moreover, the place whither thou wilt go is a fine place."

At that time he cast him down, and he fell loackward into the depths of the earth. There a fire was burning, and into the fire he fell supine; it was exceedingly hot. After a while Flint said: "Oh, sapling! Thou would tonsent, would then not. that thou and I should converme

onee more together:" sapling replied. saying: "Truly, it shall thas come to pass. Noreover. I will appoint the place of merting to be the place where the earth is divided in two." And Flint was able to come forth from the fire. At that time then sapling went thither, groing to the point designated by him. He arrived there, and, moreover, he stood there and looked around him. He looked and saw afar a choud floating away whereon Flint was standing. Sapling said: " What manner of thing has come to pase that thonart departing hence away ?" Flint answered: "I myself did not will it." sapling waid: "1) thon come thence, hitherward." At that time the clond that was floating away returned, and again approathed the phee where sapling stood. Then this one said: " How did it happen that it started away ?" Flint, replying. said: " It is net possible that I personally should have willed

it．＂Saphing rejoined：＂How did it happen that thou didat mot will it！＂Then Flint said：＂I did not do that．＂Saphing said：＂It is true that it is impossible for thee to do it．Noreaver，thom and I，verily， are again talking together．What kind of thing desirest thon！What is it that thou needest，that thou and I should again converse together？＂Flint then said：＂It is this：I thonght that，perhaps． thon wouldst coment that the plare where 1 shat continne to be may he lose rigorons．And thon didst say：•Thon art going to a sery fine place．And I desire that the place where then wilt again put me he less rigorous than the former．＂sapling said：＂It shall thos rome to pass．I had hoped that．it may be．thou wouldst say．• 1 nuw repent．As a matter of fact it did not thus come to pass．Thy mind is unchanged．so．now．I shall again send thee hence．I whall




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| $\begin{aligned} & \text { more- } \\ & \text { over } \end{aligned}$ | verily | again thou and I are <br> talking together | now． | What <br> （is it） | kind of thing | thout it de－ sirest？ |


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so it came topasi．$\quad$ Thencethy mind is now，more hemee again I $1 \pm$
send thee to the bottom of the place where it is hot." Now, at that time his body again fell downward. The place where he fell was exceedingly hot. At that time Sapling said: " Not another time shalt thou come forth thence." Then Sapling hound poor Flint with a hair. And he hound him with it that he should remain in the fire as long as the earth shall contime to be. Not mutil the time arrives when the earth shall come to an end will he then again break the bonds. Then Sapling departed thence.

Moreover, it is said that this Sapling, in the manner in which he has life, has this to befall him recurrently, that he becomes old in body, and that when, in fact. his body becomes aneient normally, he then retransforms his body in such wise that he becomes a new man-being again and again recovers his youth, so that one would think


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that he had just then grown to the size which a man-being customarily has when he reaches the youth of man-being- as manifested by the change of voice at the age of puberty.
Moreover. it is so that contmomsly the orenda immanent in his body- the orenda with which be sutluses his person, the orenda which he projects or axhilits, through which he is possessed of foree and potency-is erar full, undiminished, and all-sufficient; and. in the next place, nothing that is otkon" or deadly. nor, in the next place, even the Great Destroyer, otkon in itself and faceless, has any effect on him, he being perfectly immune to its orenda; and, in the next place. there is nothing that can har his way or reit his facultios.

Moreover, it is verily thes with all the things that arr contaned in the earth here present, that they severally retranstorm or exchange their hodies. It is thus with all the things [zoic] that sprout and grow, and. in the next place with all things [actively zoic] that produce


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themselves and grow, and, in the next plare. all the man-beings. All these are affected in the same manner, that they severally transform their bodies, and. in the next place, that they (actively zoie) retransform their hodies, severally. without censation.

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## A SENECA VERSION

There were, it seems, so it is said, man-reings dwelling on the other side of the sky. So. just in the center of their village the lodge of the chief stood. wherein lived bis family, eonsisting of his sponse and ons child, a git, that they two had.

He was surprised that then he began to become bonesome. Now, furthermore, he, the Ancient, was very lean, his bones having become dried; and the cause of this condition was that he was displeased that they two had the child, and one would think, judging from the circumstances, that he was jealous.

So now this condition of things continned until the time that he, the Ancient, indicated that they, the people, whould seep to divine his Word; that is, that they should have a drean feast for the purpose of ascertaining the secelet vearning of his soul |produced ly its own

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so, just in the conter of there just hislodge the be Chiter
the village stands
motion]. So now all the people severally continued to do nothing else but to assemble there. Now they there continually sought to divine his Word. They sererally designated all manner of things that they severally thought that he desired. After the lapse of some time, then, one of these persons said: "Now, perhaps. I myself have divined the Word of our chief, the excrement. And the thing that he dexires is that the standing tree belonging to him shonld be uprooted, this tree that stands hard by his lodge." The ehief said: "(rwar"" [expressing his thanks].

So now the man-heings said: "We mast the in full mumber and we must aid one another when we uproot this standing tree; that is, there must be a few to grasp cach several root." So now they uprooted it and set it up elsewhere. Now the place whence they had uprooted the tree fell throngh, forming an opening through the sky earth. So now, moreover, all the man-heings inspected it. It was curions;

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below them the aspect was green and nothing else in color. As som as the man-being. had had their turns at inspecting it, then the chief said to his spouse: "Come now, let us two goto inspect it." Now she took her ehild antride of her back. Thither now he made his way with difficulty. Ho moved slowly. They two arrived at the place where the eavern was. Now he, the Ancient, himself inspected it. When he wearied of it, he said to his sponse: "Now it is thy thrn. Come." "Age'," she said. "myself. I frar it." "('ome now, so he it," he said. "do thou inspect it." so now she took in her mouth the ends ot the mantle which she wore, and she rested herself on her hand on the risht side, and she rested herself on the other side also, clowing her hand on either side and grasping the earth thereby. So now she looked down below. Just as soon as she bent her neek, he seized her leg and pushed her body down thither. Now, moreover, there [i. e., in the hole] floated the body of the Fire-dragon with the white body, and.

verily, he it was whom the Ancient regarded with jealousy. Now Fire-dragon took out an sar of corm, and verily he gave it to her. As soon as she receised it she placed it in her hosom. Now, another thing, the next in order, a small mortar and also the apper mortar [pestle] be gave to her. So now, again, another thing he took ont of his bowom, which was a small pot. Now, again, another thing, he gave her in the next plate, a bone. Now, be said: "This, verily, is what thou wilt continue to eat."

Now it was so, that below [her] all manner of otgon [malefic] male man-beings albode; of this number were the Fire-dragon, whose body was pure white in color, the Wind. and the Thick Night.


Now, they, the mald man-beinge, counselenl thgether, and they said: "Well, is it not prolnably posible for us to give aid the the womanbeing whose body is falling thonce toward us!" Now erery one of the man-heings spoke, stying: "l. perhans, would be able to aid her." Black Base said: ‥l. perhap, could do it." Ther, the man-heings, said: "Not the laat, perhape, art thou able to do it, wemer that then hat mo sense [reasm]." The Pickerel next in tum said: " 1 . perdap), could do it." Then the man-boings said: "And again we say, thon camst mot do asen a little. bectume the throat is tow long [thom art at ghatton]." Sonow Turtle spoke, saying: "Momeorer. prorhaps, I would be able to give aid to the persom of the womm-leeng." Sow all the man-hninge contirmed this proposal. Now, moreower, Turtle flowed there at the point diesectly teward which the body of the woman-leing was fatling thence. Sin now, on the Turtle's "arapare she the wonanbeing. alighted. And she, the woman-heing. wept there fome time

afterward she remembered that spemingly she will held [in her hands] earth. Now she opened her hands, and, moreower, she sattured the earth over Turtle. As soon as she did this, then it seems that this earth grew in size. so now she did thus, sattering the earth rery many times [much]. In a short time the earth had become of a conwiderable size. Now she herself became aware that it was she herself, alone sepmingly, who was forming this earth here present. So now, verily, it was her castom to travel abont from phace to place continnally. She knew, verily, that when she traveled to and fro the earth increased in size. So now it was not long, verily, before the varions kinds of shrubs grew up and also every kind of grass and reeds. In a short time she saw there entwined a vine of the wild potato. There out of doors the woman-being stood up and said: "Now, wemingly, will be present the orb of light [the sum], which shall he called the

diurnal one." Truly nors, early in the morning, the orb of light arose, and now, mereover, it started and went thither toward the place where the orl, of light goes down [sets]. Verily, when the orb of light went down [set] it then became night, or dark. Now again, there out of doors she stood up, and she said, moreorer: " Now, secmingly, next in order, there will he a star [epot] present here and there in many places where the sky is present [i. e., on the surface of the sky]." Now, truly, it thes came to pass. So now, there out of thors where she stood she there pointed and told, moreover, what kind of thing those stars would he called. Toward the north there are certain stars, severally present there, of which she said: "They-are-pmrang-the-bear they will the ealled." So mow, next in order, she said another thing: "There will he a large star in existence, and it will rise enstomarily jnst before it beromes day, and it will be called, 'lt-brings-the-day.'" Now, again she pointed, and again she said: "That cluster of stars yonder will be called 'the Group Visible.' And they, verity,

will know [will be the sign of the time of the vear [at all times]. And that [gromp] is malled "They-are-dancing." so mow, still once more, she spoke of that [which is called] "Sheresitting." [she said]: - Verily, thes will acompany them [i. e., those who form tigroup]. - Beavere itw-skin-is-spreat-ont," is what these shat be called. As soen. constomarily, as one jomrneys, traveling at night, one will wateh this [gronp]." some time after this, she, the Ineient-hombed, agatin spoke repeatedly, stying: "There will dwoll in a place far away math-bings. so nuw, also, amother thing; beavers will dwell in that plare where there are streams of water". Indered, it did thas wome to pass, and the canse that brought it about is that she the Ancient-bodied, is, as a matter of fact, a controller [a god $]$.
so now, sembetime afterward, the girl mandeing, the oflspring of the Aneient-hodied, had grown large in size. And so now there was also much forest lying extant. Now nare by there was lying an

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the she Anerient- she st sald: "They (m.) will dwell the man-being (s)
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14 and monh it forest liexs no near by only, there
upronted tree, wherosen it was that she, the child. was ahways at play. C'ustomarily sha swang. perhaps: and when she bexame wearied she would descend fionn it. There on the grase she wond lineel down. It was exceedingly delightenl, enstomarily, it is said, when the Wind entered; when she becture aware that the Wiad continued to enter her hody, it was delightful.

Now sommtime afterward the Aneient-hodied watehed her, musing: * lndeed, one would think that my [man-heing] offepringes hody is not solo [i. e.. not iteroff only]. "Ho," she said, " hast thou never customarily seen someone at timos!" $\quad \cdots$ No," sad the girl child. Then whe, the Ancient-bodied, sad: " l mally beliew that one would think that thou art about to give birth to athild." So now, the girl whild told it. saying: " That [I say] there [at the swing] when, customanily, I would

kneel down, I became aware that the Wind inclosed itself in my body." So now, she, the Ancient-bodied, said: " If it le so, I say as a matter of fact, it is not certain that thou and l shall have good fortume."
sometime atterward then, sermingly, [it berame apparent] that two male chiddren were contained in the loody of the maiden. And now, verily, also they two debated together. the two saying, it is said, enstomarily: "Thon sbalt be the elder oue." "Thee just let it be," so it was thus that they two kept saying. Now, one of them, a male person whe wat rery ngly, being eovered with warts, said: "Then whalt be the first to be born." Now the other person said: ".lust let it be thee." Sow he, the Warty, said: "J Jast let it be thee to be the first to be born." "so let it be," said the other persem. "then wilt fulfil thy duty. perhaps, thou thyself." "so he it," verily said he, the Warty. Now, he who wat the clder was born. And then in a shert time she [the Aucient-bredied] noticed that, seemingly, there was still

another to be born. The other had been born only a shert time when this one was also born. They had been bern only a wery hort time when their mother died. There, verily, it is said that he, the Warty, came forth from the navel of his mother. so now, verity, she the Ancient-hodied, wept there. Not long after this, verily, she gave attention to the twins. As som as she finished this tank she made a grave not far away, and so she there laid her dead ofl-pming, laying her head toward the west. Sonow, moreover, she talked to her. She, the Aucient-hodied, said: "Now, verily, thon hast taken the load on the path that will continue to be between the earth here and the upper side of the sky. As soon as thou arrivest there on the upper side of the shy thon must earefully prepare a place where thou wilt contime to abicle, and where we shall arrive." Now, of course, she "overed it.




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so. now, only this was left, that she customatrily cared for the twins, the two children.

Again, after some time, it is sald, the two mate children were of large size. and verily, too, they ran about there, emstomatrily. Alterward, the elder one being now a youth, questioning his grandmother, asked: "oh, grandmother, where, verily, is my father? And who, moreorer, perily, is the one who is my father? Where, moreover, is the phace wherein he dwells!" She the Ancient-bodied, said: " Verity, that one who is the Wind is thy father. Whatever, moreorer, is the direction from which the wind is customarily howing. there, truly, is the phae where the lodge of thy father stands." "so he it," replied the youth. Lo now, verily, the youth stood out of doors, and now he, moreover, observed the direction of the wind, whence it was howing: and this too he said: " I desire to see my father, and the reason is that

he woult give me aid." Now, he silid: • Fur vonder stands the lorlere of my fathere the $W$ ind: he will aid me: he will make the berles of all the kintsot animal [1man-beinus]: and by all means still something elon that will he an aid to me." So new he started. Ite had mot grome far When in the distaner he stw the plane where stered the lodge of his father. Ile arrived there, and there a man-being abode who had four ${ }^{2}$ children, two males and two females. The yonth satid: • 1 have mow arrised. () father, it is necessary that thon shouldst aidme. And that Whieh I need we the game: [animak] and also wome other things." They were all pleased that they sam him. So mow he, the Aneiont, their father, sadid: "so let it be. Truly 1 will faltil all of thy require-


[^8]ments in coming here. In the first place. however. I will that these here, ye my children, severally shall amuse yourselses somewhat by ruming a race. I have a flute for which ye shall contend one with another, whereby ye shall enjoy yourselves. And ay that ye shall make a "inuit of this path here present, and also that ye shall take this tlute." So now they stood at the line whence they should start. Now the risiting youth said: "I desire that here shall stand be, the Defender ${ }^{a}$ [the False-face. He-defends-them], that he may aid me." Truly, it thus came to pass; the Defender came and stood there. And now, moreover, the youth said: "And I say that thou must put forth thy utmost speed for that I am going to trail thy tracks." so now traly it did thus come to pans that at all times they two [males] were in the lead throughont the entire distance covered in making the cireuit [of the earth]. As soon as they started romning be trailed him, and the pate was swift. In a short time now they made a circuit of it. Much did they two [males] outfoot the other two. Now he that

carried the flate gave it to his father. Now he the Aneient, took it amb aloo sail: " Now, of comrse, truly thon hat won from me all the things that thon desirest that 1 should do for thee." Now, morener. he there laid down a hundle. a filled hag that was rery heary. So now. verily, le gave to his son, to the one who came from the other place. this hundle and alse this thate that he had won, and he ahoo said: "I say that this shall belong to you both equally, to thee and thy younger brother." so now the youth took up the bundle and bore it on his back by means of the forebead burden strap. Sis now he traweled along to a place where he became tired and the sark hegan to be heary. So now he exclaimed. "It may be. perhaps, that I should take a rest." And so now he sat downand also examined it [the bay]. He thought, "Let me, indeed, view them: for indeed they belong to me anyway."


Now，verily，he there unwrapt it and momered it．Just as som as ho openod it there were repeated shovings．Now．momoner．there all the varions kinds of animals that his father had given him came forth． 114 Was taken hey surprise that all the amimals so suddenly eame forth． Thus it vame to pasas asem as he fully opened the sack．And there， moreorer，they aperatly trampled upon him．So the last one to come forth was the potted fawn．Now he there shot it．On the front leg，a little ahove the place where the hoof joins the leg，there he hit it．It exapeed from him．verily，morenser．so now he sad：＂Thus it will be with thee always．It will never be powsible for the to recover． Aud the wax［fat］that will at all times be containerd therein will be a good medicine．And it will eontime to be an effective medieine． As som as anyone customarily shall have sore eyes，one mast ens－ tomarily anoint them with it，binding it thereon；then，customarily it will be possible for one to reeover．


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 it trample⿻口一⿴囗十一 h on him （4），that very the severally．
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So then he departed agatn from that phace. When he again arrived at the plare where therir lodere stood. he told his yomger brothere saying: * Wo thou look at what the father of us two has given ns
 " Now I haw been to the phace of my father om a visit. Ho granted me a most important mattor. So do ye agation out of doors. Ye will bear the great moise [madre] hy all the seroral kinds of animats." Now they went out, and they listened to the loudness of the moise made hy all the kinds of amimals. Now there thejr grambmothere. the Ancient-hodied, she stood up, and she talked. saying: " Let it stand here; that is the elk, whirh this thing shall be called. Here abso let another stand, one that is just a little smaller. whele shall be called a door. Now alao mother thing. let it stand hepe, and that

next in turn shall, verily, be called a bear. Now, also, another thing, next in order, let him stand here, and that next in order of time shall lo called a buflalo. so that, verily, is just the mumber of [qame animals] which are large in size. As soon, verily, as matheings shall dwell here, those, verily, shall be the names of the different animals; when the man-beings dwedl [here], then they shall give names to all the other amimals."
so, verily, now, he, the youth, said: "I desire that there shall be a hollow here [in the ground], and that it whall be full of oil." Verily, it thus came to pass. Now, moreover, he said: "Hither let him [anthropie]. the butfalo, come." In junt a short time it then stood there. Now he said: "Therein do thon plange thyself." Thus, truly, did it come to pass. On the farther side it landed from the oil pool, having beome as fat as it is possible for it to be. So mow again he

said: " Hither let ham [anthropic] eome next in order of time, the hear." In a short time now the bear stoot there. Moreover, he now sat again: "Therein do thon, next in order, plange thyself into that oil." Thas, truly, did it come to pass. On the farther side it landed from the oil pool, having become as fat as it in possible for it to be. So now he said: "What is it thou wilt do, and in what mamer, to atd [hmman] ma-heings!" "• This, seemingly, is att: I shall just flee from him," it said. So now he loaded it ly inserting meat into its legs. And now, verily, its legs are very large. So now he said: "Let the deer next in order stand here." As soon as it stood there, he said: "There into that oil thou shalt plunge thyself." Now of course he [anthropic] cast his body therein, and landed from the oil pool on the other side, and it [zoic] was as fat as it was possible for it to le . So now he said: " W'ith what and in what manner wilt thou aid the [hmman]

man-heings:" "As for me, I shall not flew from him," it sath. He sadd: " With what, and in what manner. moreover, whlt thou just do it!" . I will just bite them repeatedly." it replied. So now he the youth, said: "Thus, just so. and only so, shall it be with thee." and now, moreover, he remosed sererally its upper teeth. Then he said: - Now the boties of all those things which hav borns, the butfabo, and the elk, etc., inherit the effect of this change." That is the reason that they [anthropie] bave no mpere terth. Nll these several smatl things, the raceoon, wookhnck [or hatgere. porempine, and also the whonk. all cant their bodies therein: therein they [zoir] plunged themselses. So only that is the munber of those who wrer received. so mext in oreler are those (z.) who were not accepted. I say that these, the Fisher, the Otter. and the Mink, and the Weasil [were

the onesj. So that wa- the number of thoe whe were excluded. [heing set] aside, and whe asombled there near by: so the Mink now cant his hody into the oil. So sexm as he (ame up ont of it the fonth serized him there, and be held him up, and he stripped his berly through his hands. and that is the reasom that his beode dide become somewhat loner. Now, verily, again it thas came to pas. Their bodies sared the change [into the character they now havel. namely, those of the Fisher, and the Otter, and the Mink. and the Weasel. And this is the mumber of those [zoic] whose bodies next shared this transomation there-the Woll', and the lanther, and the Fox. All these were excluded, being set aside.

So now the two male children were in the habit of going away. Day after day they two went to a great distance: there far away they two were in the habit of setting traps. So then day after day they two


Were in the hab of gomg away. So for some time now they [mase. antloppir] Who severally had otgon" matures, and they alao whose bodies were otgon in mature, hated them [the two boys]. Now, of conme, they two, verily, in going away, were in the hathit of going together. 大o that [I say], moreover. one daty the elder one satid: "Thon alone, for the time being, go thither. Thou alone noxt in time shatt view om several sut traps." so moreover [I say], that truly it did thes come to pass. Is soon now as he was fall away they [mase: anthropic] whose boxies are otgon by mature killed him there. fo now he the elder one, became aware that they had killed his younger bother. So now he begran to ary. And [1 say] that when it made him weep the most. When he satid in bis erying. "ant. "cul", "on". "eñ". then there were moises made in several plares in the sky that is present. So now they [mase antlre] who are severally


Otgon. and alsa they [zoid] whose hodien are sererally otgen, now. verily. beame alarmed. Now, moreower. they sad: "In just atoret time only, we beliere. the sky will fall, perhaps, a-som. we think, as he werps much: it in preferable that he, his founger brether, shath return: nothinge alwill stop it]." so mow of couree the ponth
 betame atware that he was werping. So now verily he did elose up
 So now just after he hat completed hiz tank of eloning up the openinges in jost a shert time. now thenere, from the ontside, lilint spoke. saying: "Oh, edder brother. now I have rotarned." zo now low the eder one, who was shat up imbers, said: " It can not be that thon shomldst come in. Thou shalt just depart. thous thyself. Thou shate take the lead on the path whereon went the mother ot us two. There

thou too shalt print thy tracks. I say that thou shalt trail the tracke of ber who was our mother. Moreorer, not far hence, there thou Halt seat thyself. So there now thou shalt observe the kind of life that customarily the hman man-beinge will live who will dwell on the earth. So now there, moroover, the path will divide itself where thon wilt abide. One of the ways will lead thither to the plate where is the athode of His-word-is-master." and the other will lead to the place where athides. He-dwells-in-anes." And also thou wilt have servants, they-[mase.]-dwell-in-waves. So that, moreover [I say], thou shalt take this thing-to-hlow, this flute, and that thon shalt constantly continue to blow it. Just as som, customarily, as one"s breath ends, one whall hear cantomarity from what direction speaks the flute.
Sometime afterward the youth now hegan to wonder. soliloquizing: .- What in, perhaps, verily, in great meanme, the reason that my grammother does not eat wild potatoes?" Now, verily, he asked her,

saying: - Oh, grandmother, what is it, verily ame why dont thou mot
 myself wat food," the said: " 1 eat it [food]. an a matter of fact." Sow he mosed. "Now, verily. I will watch her in the night, mow just soon to be." so now he mate an opening in his mbe. Now. serily, la laid himself down. pertebding to be antep. Thence. nerertheles. he was fookinge ont of the plate where he hat made : hole in his robe. Now, moreover he was looking out of the plate where he had made an opening in the rober, and he was watehing the plawe where nis grandmother ahoulernamarily. So now, she. the Aneientbodied, went out. Now, morewar. sho lowed in the direction of the -burising. Now the star, the bay-bringer, was risen. Now she the Ancient-bodied, said: " Now of courses. so it is. I will momere my pot sitting [over the fire]." so now truly she removed the pot

[from the fire] and ako put the wike potatom in a bowl of hark, and there was just one bowlful. so mow, next in order, she rommaged among her belongings in a bag which she pulled out, and now. verily. she there took out arn. So now she parched it for herself. Now, moreover, it popped. There was quite a pile of the popped corn. Now. verily. she took out a mortar of small size. Noreover, she struck repeated blows on the mortar, and the mortar grew in size. and it grew to a size that was just right. Now she took out the "1p pre mortar ${ }^{a}$ [pestle] from her hag. Now again she struck it repeated hows and it, too, increased in size. so now she pounded the corn, making meal. So now agatin she soarehed in her bag. She took thence agatn a small pot, and shat, too, again did in like mamer, striking repeated blows upon it. and it. ton. increased in size. Now


[^9] it wat cooked she atation rummaged in her hate．So now she took
 bones，and－he prured the homeduat inter the pot，and now，mereoter． at onere there flomed oil on its surface．Now，of comrse she took the pot from the fire．So now the ate the food．Verily，now，the youth went to sleop．Now eaty in the morning agatin［ats usual］the the Ancient－bulied，went away to dig wild potatoes．A－soon as she dis appeared as she went，then be went to the place where his er randmother ca－bomarily abode．Now，moreoter．he begat to rummage famomer her behongings．He toxk out an ear of corn which had only at faw grame left tixed to it，there beinge perhaps，only theer and a half rows of ermin－left．so now he hegan to shell the corn：be welled it all．

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so now he parched it for himselt. Now, moreorer, it popped, bursting iteratively, there being quite a heap. quite a large amoment of it. Again he rummaged. Igrain he there took out a mortar of small size and also an upper mortar [pestle]. So now he used this to strike that, and now, moreoser, both increased in size. Ant now he poured the parehed corn. So now he in the mortar pennded it, and now verily it heame meal. Now again he searched in her bag, and be took therefrom a small pot, and mow used something else to strike upon it blows; then it, too, increased in size. Now, verily, he there set uf) the pot [on the fire] and also put water in it. so now he therein poured all this moal. Now, of course, he made mmsh. So now agrain he searched in the bag of his grandmother. and therefrom he took a bone, and be put it therein, and the monsh beame abundant.

 after his grandmother returned, she sabl: ${ }^{-1}$ Wैell. what mammer of thing art then theing! " . I have made mush," ther youth said. "and it is pleasant, too. Wo thon eat of it. so be it, oh. Erandmother. There is an abmadance of mash." so now she wept. savinge: . Now. verily. thou hant killed me. In a matter of fate that was all threr wats left for me." . It is not erood." bre said. " that thon dost beerudge it. 1 will get other eorn and also brome.
so now the mext day he mate has preparations. When he finioher his task. he said: " Kow it in that 1 am groing to depart." so mow, vepily, he departed. He arrived at the place where dwedl math-hings. As soon as he arrived near the village he then made his preparations. I say that he made a deer ont of his bow, and, mext in oretor, a wolf

ont of his arrow; le made these for himself. Now he said: "Whenever it be that ge two run through the village it will customarily bo that one will be just on the point of orertaking the other." Next in order he himself made intoan Ancient-bodied one. fo now he went to the place where they [mase.] the man-beingr, abode. so now, sometime after he had arrived there, than, varily, they gave him food, gave to the Ancient-bodied. 1)uring the time that he was eating they heard a wolf approweh, barking. One would just think that it Was pursuing something. So now they all went out of doors. They saw a wolf pursuing a derr which wan approaching them, and saw that. momoner, it was about to seize it. So now all ran thither. So now he was alone, and the Ancient-bodied atte. Is soon ats they had all gone he now thrust his bory into the place where severaly, the

stringe of corn huge. Two strings of corn be took off, and now. moremer. he placed them on his shoulder and he went ont at oner. He wat ruming lat away when they motieed y what he had donel. hut, verily. they did mot at all pursm him. Igain he arrived at their todge so now he cant them down whem his gramdmother athode. "Here," ho said: "Thon wilt ofo with this an sermse geod to thee. Them mayest deede. prihaps. to plant some of it." Whon it was day. he said: "Ẅall, 1 will go to kifl a heaver." Now, motrower. he went to the phate that his grandmother had pointed ont, saying that such things would dwell there. Sil he arriwed there, and them. aboo he sat the place where the beamers had a bodge. Then he saw one standing there. He slont it there and killed it. So then he plawe it: hedy on his back hy means of the forwhead park-stap and then. moreower he departed for home. Fome timo afterward he arrived

at the place where therir lodge steod. Thus, also, again did he do; there where his grandmother was sitting he "ast it. "Mere" he said. " so be it." she, the Aneient-hodied. said.

So now out of doors they two skinned it. They two held its body in many places. So when they two were nearly through their task there was a pool of hood on the green hide. so then she, the Aurient-bodied, took up a handful of the hood and (ast it on the loins of her grandson. "Ha"ha"," she, the Ancient-bodied, satel, "now, verily. my grandson, thom hecomest eat:mmenial." "Fie mon it." said the youth, "it is not for us mates to le so affected as a habit: but ye, ye females. shall be affected thus habitually every month." Now. again he took up a handful of elotted blood and east it hetween the thighs of his grandmother, and now, he said: "Thou, of rourse, rerily, hast

now become "atamenial." - $\quad$ mow, he the Ancient-luedied, began to
 will it he thus a- an hathituat thing!" Then the youth said: "[.As many days as there are - bot on the fawn. So longe verily. shall be the thine that it will continue to be thas." Now agatn she began te wepp. the Anciant-lacherl. So now she said: $\cdots$ It is not porible for me to consent that it shall be thas." " How many, moreower. then, hatl they be! " he sath. . I would aceept the momber of stripes on the bate
 "('u-tomarily. lour days shall a woman-being remain out of dome. Then, costomarily, as -oon a- she has wased all her graments. she shall reenter the place where ther her ohwarhira " abide."



[^10]abtring

So some thme afterward the the Ancient-bertied, said repeaterly: "- And there shall he momatans. seemingly. wrer the surface of the ravth here present." Ind now, verily. it did thus come to pass. "- Ind, too, there shall be rivers on the surface of the earth." again she said. Now of course trmly it did thas come to pats.

Now the routh said: " Now I think that thon and I shonld retum home: that thon and 1 shonk go to that phate which my mother has made ready for us: that there thon and 1 should remain forever." "so be it," she, the Amojent-bodied, said.
so then it was true that his gramdmother and he departed. sothen. verily. they two went up on high. So this is the end of the legend.


## 

In the regions aluew the dwelt man-beinge whe knew not what it is to see one werp, nor what it is for one to die; sorrow and death were thus unknown to them. She the lodges beloming to tham. to sach of the ohwarhiras" [familie?], were large, and rery long, becanse "ach ohwachira usaally abode in a single lodge.

And so it was that within the ciremnference of the village there was one lodge which clamed two persoms, a male man-heing and a female man-being. Moreorer, these two man-beings were related to each other as hrother and sister: and they two were dehminotaton" [down-fended].


[^11]In the morning, atter eating their first mal. it was customary for the people to gor forth to their sureral duties.

All the lodges helonging to the inhabitants of this place faced the rising and extended toward the setting sum. Now then. as to the place where these two down-fended persons abould, on the south side of the lodge there was an added room whereindwelt the woman-heing: lont the man-being lived in an added rom on the north side of the Jodge.
Then in the morning, when all had gome forth, the woman-being habitually availed herself of this "pportunity to pasis through her doorway, then to eross the large room, and, on the opposite side of it, to enter the place wherein abode the man-heing. There hathitually whe dressed his hair, and when she had finished doing this, it was her

custom to erme forth and wose wrer to the other vide of the lodge where was here own abiding place. se then. in this manner it was that she daily devoted her attention to him. dressing and arranging his hair.

Thene after a time. it eame to patos that she to whom this femate pereon belonged percedied that. indeed, it would serem that she was in delicate heath: that one womb indeed think that se was about to give hirth to a dhild. So then. after a time they questiomed her. sating: "To whom of the man-beings living within the bordere of the village art thon about to have a chill! ! But we the girl while. did not answer a single word. Thas. then, it was at other times: they questioned her repeatedly. but she sald nothing in answer to the ir querios.

It last the day of lore eonfinement cames, and the gare birth to at child. and the child wa- a girl: hut she persisted in refusing to tell who wa- it- fathor.


But in the time preceding the birth of the girl child this selfsame man-bejug at times beard his kinsfolk in conversation say that his sister was about to give birth to a child. Now the man-being spent his time in meditatings on this event, and after awhile he began to be ill. And, moreovers, when the moment of his death hat arrived, his mother sat hesion his bed. gazing at hims in his ilness. She knew not what it was: moreorer, never before had she seen anyone ill, lrecause, in truth. no one had eres died in the place where these man-buings lived. so then. when his breathing had nearly ended, he then told his mother, saying to her: "Now, very soon shall I die." To that, also, his mother replied. aying: $\cdot$ What thing is that, the thing that thon sayest! What is abont to happen?" When he answered, he said: .- Ity breathing will cease; besides that. my thesh will become cold,

and then, also, the joints of my bones will become stitl. Ind when I cease hrathing thou must fowe my eyon, using thy hands. At that time thon wilt weep, "ven as it itself will move thee [that is. thou wilt instinctively weep]. Beaiden that. the others. severally, who are in the lodge and who have their eye fixed on me when I dies, all thene. I -aty, will be affected in the same mammer. Ye will weep and your mind- will be grieved." Sotwithstanding thisexplamation. his mother did not understand anything he had said to her. And now. Bresidex this. he told her still something more. He satid: " W' hen I am dead ye will make a burial-case. Yewill use your best skill. and ye will dros and adorn my body. Then ye will phace my body in the burial-ave. and then ye will close it up, and in the added room toward the rising -am. on the inside of the lodge. ye will prepare well a julare for it and place it up high."

so then, verily, when he had actually ceased breathing. his mother closed his eyes. using her hands to do this. Just as seon as this was acomplished, she wept; and also those others, ineluding all thome who were ontookers, were affected in just the same manmer; they all wept, notwithstanding that never before this time had they known anyone to die or to weep).

Now then. indeed, they made him a burial-ease: then there, high np in the added room in the lodge, they prepared a place with are and thereon they put the burial-ase.

And the girl child lived in the very hest of health, and, besides that, she grew in size very mpidly. Moreover, she had now reathed that size and age when she could run hither and thither, playing about habitually. Besides this she could now talk.




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suddenly then in the locle were greaty surprined that the chidd began to weep. For never before had it an happened to these who had chituren that these would be in the habit of wemper. so then her mother petted her, endeavoring to divert her mind, doing many things for this purpose: nevertheless she failed to quiet her. Other permons tried to soothe her by petting her, but none of their afforts -unceeded in quieting here. Ifter a white the mether of the child said: " le might try to guiet her by thowing her that burial-ane that lies up high. gonder. wherein the body of the dead man-heinge lies." So then they fook the child up there and nenevered the barialcesce. Now of course she looked upon the doad math-being, and she immediately coased from wepping. After a long time they brought her down therefrom, for she no longer lamented. And, besiden this. her mind was again at eave.


It was so for a very long time. Then she began to weep again. and -o. this time, her mother, as son as posible, took her child up, to where the dead man-being bay, and the child immediately ceaved her lamenting. Again it was a long time before one took her down therefrom. Now again she went tranguilly alwot from place to place playing joyfully.
so then they made a ladder, and they erected the ladder so that whenerer she should desire to see the dead man-heing. it would then be pe-sible for her to elimb up, to him her herself. Then, when she again desired to see the dead peram, she climbed up there, thongh she did no bey hereplf.
so then, in this way matter progresed while she was growing to maturity. Whenerer she desired to see the one who had died. .he would habitually climb up to him.


In addition to these things，it was usual，when she sat on the plate where the burial－case lay．that thone who atode in the lodge heard her conversing，just a though she were replying to all that he sate besides this at times she would laugh．

But，when the time of her maturity had comer，when thin chilel hat grown up，and she had again come downe as was her habit．from the place where the dead man－lowing lay．she sadid：＂Mother，my father said＂－when she said＂＂ny father．＂it then beeame certain who was her father－．．Now thou shalt be married．Far away lowarl the starising there he lives．and he it is who is the chitf of the peophe that dwell threre and he it is that there．in that plate，will be married to thee．And now，hesides this，he saide：＇Thou what tell thy mother that she shall fill one hurden basket with hreat of sodden rorn．putting

forth her hest skill in making it, and that she shall mix berries with the bread. which thon wilt bear with the forehead strap on thy batk, when thom goest to the place where he dwell- to whom thon shat be married." "

Then it was that her mother made bread of corn softemed by boiling, and she mixed berrios with the corn hreat. so then. When it was cooked, she placed it in a burden hatere and it filled it vory full.

It was then, at this time. that the romme woman-being said: • I believe I will go and tell it to my father." It was then that she again "limbed "p, the place where the dead mon-being lay. Then those who were in the lodge hearl her say: "Father, my mother has finished the breacl." But that he made any reply to this, no one heard. Sio then it was in this manmer that the conversed there with her deat father. sometimes she would say: "so be it: I will." At other times

－he woukd langh．So after a while she tame down and aide ．＂Hy father said：•To－morrow rery varly in the morning thou batt start．＂． So then．when the next day eame，and alow when they had finished eating their marning moal，the young wonan－betng at this time said： ＂Now I beliese I will start：but I will atso tell my father．I beljevo．＂ At this time she now went thither where stoud the baddore amb， －bimbing up to the place whereon lay the barial－eave of the dead man－ beinge，we said：＂Father，I shall mow start on my jourtors．＂so then agan it wa from what she hersolf said that it was learmed that he was hee father．

It was at this time that he told her all that woukd befall bere on her journey to her dentination，and，moreover，what would happen after her arrival．so then，after she again（ame down，her mother took＂up for har the burden banket which was full of bread．and planed it on

it morning early．＂

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the hack of the young woman-being, to be borne by means of the forehead strap. and then the young woman-being went forth from the lodge and started on her jommey, the path extending away toward the sunrising: and thither did she wend her way.

So it was surprising to her what a short distance the sme had raised itsolf when she arrised at the place where her father had told her there was a river, where a floating $\log$ served as a crosing. and at which place it was the eustom for wayfarers to remain over night, as it was just one day's jommey away. so the young woman-being now concluded, therefore that she had lost her way, thinking that she had taken a wrong path. She then retraced her steps. Only a rery short distance again had the sun gome when she retmond to the place whenee she had started, and she said: "I do not know hut that I hare lost my way. Sol will question my father about it agan." she




he went.
 The so then the it is wonterful so it is little it sun hall raised itself
 and there thereshearrived where the place the he her father the he is has
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 Imyway have Ihim will again ask so then the be my father mistaken.
therempen dimber up agatn tu the fate where her father lay in the hurial-ease. Those who were in the henes heard her sty: • Fathere. I came batk thinking that. perhaps. I had lost my way, for the reanom that 1 arrived an quidkly at the point thon deareribedest to the as the plae where f shonld hate tor remain wer night; for the sum hat mowed samery any distane before 1 andived where thon hadnt whd me there would be a river which is roosed by mons of a log. This, then, is the aspert of the place wheme I returned." It this time, then. he made answer to this, and she alone heart the thing- that he stid. and those other people who were in the lodge did not heme what thinge he said. It is told that he replied. saying: "Indeed. thom hadot not lowt thy way." Nuw it is reported that he satid: " What kind of a low is it that is used in "rossing there!" she amswered. it is sald: "Maple is

the kind of $\log$ that is used at the crossing, and the $\log$ is suppoted by chmps of yomme saplings of haswood and ironwood. respectively. on either side of the stream." be replied, it is said: "That appeatrs to be aremate, indeed; in fart, thou didst not lowe thy way." At this time, then, whe desended and again started on her journey.

And again, it seems, the sun had moved only just a little before she again arrived at the place whene she had retumed. so she just kept on her joumer and crossed the river.

So, having gone only a short distane farther on her way, she heard a man-being in the shmbbery say therefrom: "Abem!" She of course paid no attention to him, but kept on her way, since her father had told her what would bappen to her on the jouncy. Thus, in this manner, she did nothing except hasten as she traveled on to her destimation. Besidesthis, at times, another man-heing wonld say from out

of the shrubory: ." Ahem!': Pat she kept on her rourer. onls hastening her pace as moth as prosible as she contimad her journes. But when she hat armed near the point where -he should leare the forest. She was surprised to sor al math-bring coming toward her on the path. aml he. when cominge at a distame hegen to talk, say inge: " Natand thon, for a short time. limst thyself, for mow then must be wearied." But she acted as thongh she had not heard what he said. for she onty kejt on walking. He gaterphope, beealle -he wonld not even -top, so all that he then did wat to mork her. siying: ." Art thou mot ashamed. sinee the man thon comest to soek is sol old!" But, mevortheless, she did not stop. She did not whange her course nor crase from moving onward. beeatem her father had told her all that would happen to her while she trudged om har journey: this. then, is the reatoon that she didt not stand. So then, after a while, she reathed a grase clearing -a

clearing that was very large-in the center of which there lay a rillage and the lodge of the chief of thear people stood just in the middle of that village. Thither, then to that place she went. And when she arrived at the place where stood his lodge, she kept right on and entered it. In the center of the lodge the fire burned, and on both sides of the fire were raised beds of mats. There the chief lay. she went on and placed beside him her basket of bread, and she said: " We two marry." so he spoke in reply saying: "Do thon sit on the other side of the fire." Thus. then, it came to pass, that they two had the fire between them. and bevides this they uttered not a word together eren matil it became dark. Then. when the time came, after dark, that people retire to sleep, hahitually. he made up his mat leed. After fini-hing it he made her a mat bed at the foot of his. He then *aid: "Thon alaht lie here." so thereupon she lay down there, and be

also lay down. They did not lie together: they only placed their feet together [olle to sole].

And when morning dawned, they two then arose. And now he himelf kindled a fire, and when he had finished making the fire he then erossed the threshold into another room; he then came ont bearing an onorat [-tring of ears] of white corn. He said: ${ }^{\circ}$ Do thou work. It is customary that one who is living among the people of her -pouse mast work. Thou must make mush of hulled corn." so she thereupon sholled the corn, and he himerlf went to bring water. He also got a pot, a pot that belonged to him, and that wat very large. He poured the water into the pot and hung it over the fire.

Aud when she had finished shelling the corn. she bulled it. parkoiling the corn in the water. And when the corn was parboiled. she then poured the grains into a mortar. She then got the pestle from where

it stood, and pounded the com to meal. She hrought the pestle down only once, and the meal wat finishel. The chief marveled at this, for lo had never seen one make meal in so short a time. When she tini-hed the meal, the water in the pot which he had hung over the fire was boiling. She, thereupon, of course, was abont to put the meat into it, but he said: "Do thon remove thy garments." so she then divested herself of her garments. She finished this work, and then put the meal into the water. Now she stirred it, using a pot stick for the purpore. But the man himself lay alongside on the mat bed, having his eves fixed upon her as she worked. So, of course, as the mush continually spattered, drops of it fell continually in divers places on her, all along her maked booly. But she acted just ats thongh she did not feel this. When the musb was sufficiently cooked, her whole maked body was fully beopattered with mosh. At this moment he himself now removed the pot from the fire, and then, moreorer, he opened a door not far away and said: "Nly slaves,

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1月 there hemoved the and be itsad: "My stares each one do ye two
do ye two come hither." Therempen thence amerged two amimats: they were two large dogs. 1le sitil: " 1to ye two wipe from along her maked bexly the mush pots that have fallen on her." Thereupon his stares. two individuals in monber. and beedes of equal size. went thither to the place where she was stanting. Now, of comers. they two lieked ber naked body many times in many placer. But, it is said, their two tongues were so sharp that it was just as if one shomkt draw a hot rod along ower her makel hoody. It is said that wheremor they two licked the hood came at once. So it is said that when they two had finished this work, she stond there bathed in hood. He therempon said: "Now, lo thon drese thyself again." And she did redress herself. But, it is said. he said to his two slaves: "Come, my shave. do ye two eat, for now the fond that was made for you is cooked." so then the two beast- ate. And when they two had

finished eating, he said to them: "Now do ye two reenter the other room." Thereupon they two repntered the other room, and moweover he shat them up therein.
Then, it is reported, he said: "It is true. is it not, that then desirest that thom and I should mary? So, now, thou and I do marry."
so then the things that came to pase as they did during the time she was there were all known to her beforehand, becamse her father had indeed foretold all these things to her: hence she was able with fortitude to suffer the hurns without flimening, when the mush spattered on her while she was cooking. If she had flinched when the drops of hot mush fell on her. he would haw said to her: "I do not believe that it is true that it is the wish that thon and 1 should marry." Besides this she bore with fortitude the pain at the time when the two

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doge licked the mash from here boety. If she hatd thinched to the point of refusinge to tinish her modertaking. it is also certain that he would have salid: " lt is of comese not thate that thon desirest that thou and I should marre."

Snd when his two heast: hatd timishert ating. he theng, it is aid, showed her just where his fored hay. Therempon she prepared it, and when she had completed the preparation thereof. they two then ate the morning meal.

It is sath that sla pasaed theer nights theres. and they two did not once lio together. Only this was dome it is reperted: When they two lay dewn to sleep, they two placed their feet together both plabing their heads in "गりusite directions.

Them, it is said, on the third moming. ha sad: " Now thou wate againgot thither to the pace whene then bast come. (bowe baket of dried remison thom shalt bear thither on thy bak ly means of the form


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heat strap. I will give some meat to thy people. Moreover. the antire village of people with whom thon dwelle in one phace mast all share alike in the division of the meat when thou arrivest there."

Thereupen, it is told, he rimbed up abow and deew down quarters of meat that had been drierd. It is said that he pited it very high in the lorkge before he descended. He then put the moat into her lourken basket until it was full. Then, it is told. he took up the banket, and he shook the base to pack the meat doses. It actually did settle so much, it is tokd, that there was hot a small fuantity [apmarently in the basket. Now, he again began to put meat into the basket. It was again filled. And he again shook it to canse it to settle and again it settled until it ocompiod but a rery small spowe in the basket. Thus he used all the meat thrown down, and yet the haver was not full. Thrice, it is toll, he drew down the quarters of
 11 it fillect. Three. it cesaid, wherepeated it hegot fown quarters of meat.
meat，amd tath time，it is said，did the meat mearly till the lodge．Sot until then was the basket tilled．Bo then．when the basket was full．
 itant of the place mat atsemble in eromeril，and the meat shatl he
 seremilly mast remove the thatched roots from their loderes when the erening darkness comes，and that they must reverally go oht of them． And they must stoge all the corn［hail］that will fall in the lodger for indeed．rority，it will min corn［hail］thin rery night whon thou arrivest there．So wow thon must baty on thy batk hy meanc of the forehead strap this hasket of dried senisom．＂Therexpon he torek up） the basket for ber．amd he satd：＂Theon must carofully adjust ther bardun st rap in the proper place．because it will then not be powible for thee to mose the burden strap to a new phae nomatter how tired somer

thon mayest herome, matil thom indead arrivest there. Now, at that time thon must remove thy hurden." so then, when she had completed her preparations. whe adjusted the hurden strap so that it pased ower her foreheal at the fittest perint. She then said: " Now I believe I have rompleted my prearation. ats well as chosen just where the harden atrap shall pas.." Thereupon he released his hands from hokling up the haske for her, and now, moreorer, she started on her jommey homeward.

Now, momeow, the hasket she carried on her batk was bot at all heary. But when she had gome perhajs one-halt of the way bark on her journey, the burden began to be heary in at smath measure. Then as the continned her journey. it gradually berame heavier. The instant she reached the inside of the forlge, the hurden stap bereame detached and the baket fell to the gromul, and the dried meat fell out of it. The meat filled the space within the lodge for disl whe not bring much

meal on her hack! For thricr, is it mot trus. he hat pulted down meat in his logge when low was putting the meat into her hasket at the time when he was making up her burden! It wat then that sho fohd them that they mote remowe the thatched reof from their bederes when it herother evening.

Then she satid: $\cdots$ Ho has sent you -ome meat. Now them, my kins folk, take "p this mat lying in the holge." Then at that time her peophe teok up the dried meat, and an they all arried it away. she then said: ." le mant remore the thateherl roofs from the lodges that - everally helong to fouthe tirst time ye go to seep, becallow my -pou-r han -rnt word that he will give yous arme white erom [white grains during the time that fo will again be asleep). It will rain white grains while ge again are aslerp." So. when it herame datk.

 2



| 190 $0^{12 \cdot}-0^{\prime}\left(0^{\prime \prime}\right.$ | $11 t^{\prime}$ | 1111 | 戸"io"kinmisne' hai . |
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| lodgenstam? jlurally | the | now | it will beeome sommewhat durk. |

 At that she it sairl: "1he meat you has watatemg tos. Now outhen of
"t"




they it tank unt the itment dry is. The athon the now all it is ?

it showered corn [hail] during the contire night, and wo hy this means they had mueh grain [hail] when day dawned.

Then, in trath, they removed the roots femm therir wremal lodges. and they retired to seep. So, when they awakened, in truth, then there was rery mach com [hail] lying in the Jodges. The white rotn [grain] hay above one's knees in depth. Thas lay the white com, for so long as they sept it showred whitu corn [grain]. The reason that he gate her people cern was beratuse he had esponsed one of their people.

After a suitable time she started lark, goving to the lodge of her sponse. Verily she aram made the jonmey in the same time that it took her the first time she went thither. So then, when she arrived there, whe of comse at that time related to him all that hat happened

 now abode together．for the reason，of consse．that they two were espormed．

After a time he then aid：$\cdot 1$ am ill．＂Sothern，his perophe maromed at what he saicl．for the reason that they did not know what it wat for one to be ill．So．therefore at the time when they eomprehended what had wecured in regat to him，they，of comber individually， as was constomary，studied the mattere and informed the man who was ill what to dos．It would seem，one woukd imagine that his ilhose did not abste thereby，evon though many ditlerent persoms mate the attempt．and his recovery was yet an mascomplished task．So thas it storel：they contimed to seek to divime his Word．Them．there－ fore，when they failed to cure his illness，they questioned him，saying： ＂Ilow，then，perhaps，may we do that thon mayent rewore fimm thy

| kwăṫbo． | ＇Ta＇， | ncini | ne＊＇tho | ni＇tot |  | Skit＇t10＊ | いうは10゙， |
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| she it visited． | ＊s． | nıw | thus | soit <br> stands | verily | tugether (at cune) | they 1 ws abrole． | róne so wiohi。 hisspouse in．verily．


ilhess! Then he atwwered them, witing: "I am thinking that, perhaps. I hould recower from my ilhess if ye would whoot the tree standing in my dooryad [on my shade], and if there beside the plaer from which ye phoot the tree I should hay myself in a position permmbent."

Sotherempen his perppe uphooted the tree that stond in his denerfard. This tree belonged to the sereies widd cherry [dogwood: in Tus(atora, Nakweйnen"ieñhus], and was constantly adoresed with bossoms that gave light to the people dwolling there; for these flowers were white, and it was berathe of this that the blosionse gatre light, and, therefore they were the light ort [sma of the people dwelling there. So when they had uprooted the tra, he said to his surse: . Do thon -preat for we something there beside the plate where stoot the tree." Therempon she, in fact, spead something for him there, and



13 kwe.". E"the'me"
stomel."
it that time
 - it is trete there thereshereresd a mat for him, find

[^12]uprontel. Whre tha narrator intendel the dogwand, although ht gave the name for wild eherry.
he then lay down on what she latel -pread for him. Tact ms. When
 Now at that time she did sit heside hiv body a he hay there. He then
 where they had uprosted the tree there atome to he a deep hole whieh rextended throngh to the mether world. and the earth was meturned about it.

That, then, it is trae came to pasc. that white he lat there his sulferiny wis mitigated. . In his feople wore assmbled there and moreorer. they hat their ere fixed on him as he lay there ill, marveling at this thing that had belathen him himself: for the peophe dwelling here dici not know what it is to be ill. se then. When he had. -romingly, recovered from his illomes. The thened himself wror.

turning upon his side, and then resting himself on his olbows. he at the same time looked into the hole. . Ifter a while he satid: " Wo thon look thithor into the hole to see what things are oremring there in fencter place." Ho saict this to his spouse. 'Thererupon whe bent forward her body into the hole and looked therein. Wherempon he phaced his fingers agatnst the nape of her neek and pushed her, and whe foll into the hole. Then he arose to a standing posture, and said to him people: " Now do ve replace the tree that ye have uprooted. Hero, verily, it lies." They immodiately reset the tree so that it stood just as it did hefore the time they uprooted it.

Bnt as to this Womam-being. she of comme fell inte the hole, and kept falling in the darkness threof. Ster a while she pased theongh it. Now when she had passed though the thickness thereof to the other

 sides of her that crarylting was blac in color：that there was mothing elar for her tosa．the kuew nothing of what would，perlape，happen to here for she diel net cease froms fatling．But after ：time she lookeal and saw something：but she knew nothing of the thing she saw．But，perily，he now inderel wat looking on at great expanse of water，alleit she bervelt did not know what it was．

To this is what the salw：On the surface of the watere flotinge about hither and thither．like reritabla ramoses．were all forms and kinds of duck－（waterfowl）．Therenpon Loon motived here ：and he suddanly shonted．saying：$\cdots$ I math－beinge a female one is coming up from the depths of the water．＂Then Bittern－poke in turn． saying：＊－She is mot indeed coming us wht of the depth of the water．＂He eatid：＂she is indered fallinge from aloore．＂Wherempen

they held a council to deeide what they should do to provide for her welfare. They finally deeided to invite the (ireat Tarthe to comer boon thereupom said to him: "Thon shouldst float thy boty above the pare where thou art in the depthe of the water." In the first phace. they sent a large number of ducks of sarions kinds. These flew and elevated themsilves in a rory (ompact body and went np to meet her on high. And on their backs. therenpon did her body alight. Then slowh they deacended. bearing her boedy on their backs.

Great 'furtlo had satiofactorily ramed his camatace to that. There toon his batk they placed her. Then Loon satd: " Come, yo who are derp divers, which one of yon is able to dive so ats te fetch upe earth !" Thereupon one hy one they severally dived into the water. It wan at

this time that Beaver made the attempt and dived. 'The time was bong and there was son] silence. It wa- a long time before hiv hatk
 Therempen they examined his paws. That he hat hrought up wo eath. Then ofter sald: * Wrell. let it ho my turn mow: let me make another attempt." Wheretupen he diver. I lomerer time claperd heforw he came to the -urfare He alse (ame up dead in his turn. They then examined his patw also. Fiother did he. it is mad. bring ap any earth. It was then that Muskrat satiel: ${ }^{-} 1$ abor will make the derperato attempt." sis then he dove into the watere. It was as still lomer time that he in turn, was under water' Then, allere a while. he flated to the surface. coming up doad. having losithis breath. Thereupon, tgiln, they examined the inside of his pati- also. 'They fommet mud. He loought uj his paws and his mouth fall of mud.


It was then that they made nes of this nmul．They conted the edege of the（：arapate of the Cireat Turtle with the mud．Now it was that othermuskrat－．in their turns，dised into the water to feteln mud．They flomed to the surface dead．In this way they worked until they had made a cirevit of the carapaed of the（imeat＇Tortle．phaing mud therem，until the two jertions of the work eame together．There－ upon Laon sab！：＊Now there is enomgh．Now it will suther．＂ Therempon the muskrats adsed from diving to tetele up mud．

Sow，verily，this man－lumge sat on the catapace of the（ireat Turtle． After the lapse of sufficient time．she went to sleop．After a while she awoke．Now then．the carapare of the dirat＇lurtle was eoveral with mut．＇Then，moreorer＇，the earth whereon she sat had beeome unkrged in size．It that time she lonkel and satw that willows had grown up to lmsite alomg the edge of the water：Then atso，when

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 where shasits．At that time now she it lookerlat willow it shrula grew to
 now hesides this．at shall tite hormed there，and he－ides this．as＝hatp stobe lay there 大ow，of＂omme she dromed and phatered the
 fill．so．when she hat tinished her repast，she again lowhed abont

 growing shatha of the ros－willow alonge the wige of the water．

Moreosere not lomge aftor，she saw at shall rivulet take up its comme．

 gras－a－pring from the earth，and ako saw that they hegan to grow towand matmity．










$\therefore \therefore$ kiml－it jlants they leit it carth iti number



Now also. when the time had fome for her to be delivered, the gave hirth to a female mam-being, a girl chita. Then. of course they two, mother and danghter, remained there together. It was quite astonishing how mpidy the girl chid grew. So then, when she had attained her growth. she of conve was al maden. They two were afone; no other man-being moved about there in any place.
so then, of course, when she had grown ul and was a maiden, then, of rourse, her mother wa in the habit of admonishing her child, saying, rastomarily: " Thon wilt toll me what manner of peroon it is Who will visit thee, and who will say consomarily: - I desire that thou and I shomld mary. I Do not thon give car to this; but say, customarily: "Not until I first ask my mother."

Now then, in this mamer, matters progressed. First one, then another. canm along. severally asking her to beeome his wife, and we

customarily rephed: " Not until I tirst ask my mother." When she would tell her mother what mamer of peraon had absed her to marry him, her mother would athswer, saying rastemarily: • Vo: he in mot the persom." but altor a while the maiden sad: "()ne who has at derp) fringe along his legs and arm- paid a visit." The wfore woman saticl: " $\dagger$ lat is the one I think, that it will be proper for you to marry." Therempon the returned to the place where the soung man stoxl. Shas said: " We should marry, we says." Thu pounge
 then. when the appointed time arrivel. he also (ame hack. Then it was that he paid court to her. But, I think, they two. he and the matu. did wot lio together. When for lay dewn or that the

conld shept he latid one of hiv armom heside her herly. 'Therempen be drpatoted. Thern. at his retarn. he agran took his arow and departed agatin, wrying the arow away with him. IV never came batrk afterward.

Ifter a while the elder woman beeame aware that the matiden was


So when the day of her delivery hal come whe brousht forth twias. two male infants. But during the time that she was in travail. the maiken heard the two talking within her benly. Onn of them satid: - Thi is the phaer through which we two shall romerer from heres. It is a muth shorter way for. look thou, thoro are many tranoparent phase." But the other ferson said: " Not at all. Asxuredly, wo should kill her by doing this thing. Howbeit, let ne go ont that other way, the way that ome. having beome a homan lwing, will hase as ath exit. We will tarn aromad and in a downward diroction we two will

 when this one said：＂Thus it shall continue to be．＂
But，howerer．he how contered another matter．Ite did not com－ ply when the seomed one said：＂Whe thon take the teme．＂He said： ＂Not at all：dor thent ger ahomal．＂Fo then it was in thi mamer that they two contender．and he who said：＂hight in this very pate let
 gained his point．Finally．the wher agreed that he himedf shewd take the lead．It that time．then．he turne about．and at mee he was born．So at that time his grandmother took him up and（atomb for him．Then she laid him ande．It that time Jo agan eque athention to her＇the datughter］．For now．indeed．another travail did Whe suffer．But that other one conerged in ansther phace．Fhe came out of her ampit．so，as to him，he killed his mothere．Thom，his

grandmother took him ap and attended to his needs also. She rompleted this task and laid him alongside of the one who hard first come. so thereupen she deroted her attention to ber child who was dead. Then, turning herself about to fare the place where she had laid the two infints, she said: " Which of you two tlestroyed my rhild!." One of them answered. saying: "Verily. ho himself it is. I helieve." This one who had answered wats a very marvelomsly strange person as to his form. His flesh was mothing hat llint." Orer the top of his head there was. indered. a sharp comb of flint. It wats therefore on this aceount that he rumbered hy way of hor tampit.

But the flesh of the other was in all reprects similar in kind to that of a man-heing. He spoke, saying: " lle himself. indeed, killed hes." The other one replied, saying: ." Sot at all. indeed." IFe sqain


[^13] Consult The Cosmogonictiodsof the lrongtois, Proc. Am. Ass. Ads. Sci., v. 44, pp, 241 and following, 1495.
said: "Interel. he himeelf killed her." 'Than then, in thismamer, the two debated. Jut he whowangulty of killing her did mot-wore fom his denial. amd so then be timally won his pesint. Wherwan theit gramdenother seized the hoxy of him whome the whe verily that of at man-hring and with all her might ean him far into the bashess. But the other. Whose Hesh was thint. Was takert tp and eared for he her. And it wa- ako wonderfal how muth -he lewnd hime

Now, in its turn. she again haid her hamds on the flesh hody of here girl whid. who wats verily wow mot alive She rut wil her head and said: " Exen though thon art now dead. Yet, albeit, thon shalt *ontime to have a finction (0) perform." And now she (on) up the flenh borly and humy it on a tree stameting hard by her lodger, and she said: "Thun shalt continur to give light to thin earth here present. But the head also she hung in another place. and she sad: " Then atwo

shalt rontinue to have a function. Thon shatt have less power to give light." Thus then she completed hor arramements for supplying herself with light. Now, assuredly, she had made fast the sun for herself, and also the moon. 大he imposed on them the duty of furnishing her with light for their part. Vorily inderd it Was the head of her girl ehild who was dead that she used to make the moon. but her boty she made into the sun. They were to be fixed always in one place and wero not to be moving from place to place. Now, besides this, she restricted them to herself and her grandson, saying: " We two, entirely alomes, wall ever be supplied hy this light. No other person, hall nse it. only we two ourselses."

When she had now, indeed, finished all of her task. she was surprised hy the moving of the grasses at the -pot whither she had "ast the other one of her grandehildren. Ite wam alive: he had

 woukl．of eotures dis．but．howhorit．he hatl mot died．Ihe walkel about there tomone the hasher Fut ：dere a while he eame theneq toward the bengere of his erandmothere but she ortored him awaty．

 then．therefore ， there．Bat，atheit．he was mowing alonat in a plaw not lar frome the
 good heath，ath his growth was rapid．


 earth was intered of comsiderable size．The eathe inderd，verity

contimed to grow in size. So at times he would return to the side of the lodge. The other boy, his younger brother. looked and saw that he had a bow and also an arrow. Then he sooke to her, his grandmother. saying: "Thou shouldst make for me a bow and abo an arrow. so that 1 also should have them." fo, therempen, whe made hima low and alonamarow; and, then, therefore they both had howand :arows.
so now. verily, they two wamdered about shooting. so then he whose berly was exactly like that of a man-being went in his shooting ahong a lake shore, oren at the watere odge. There stoonl a momp of bushes there, wheron rested a flock of birds. He wot at them and they tlew wer the lake, hat the armow fell into the water. Therempon he went thither to the water"s erlge and cast himself into the lake: be desired to go and rocorer his arrow. So when he lapeat into the

water he hid not feed that he had phanged into the water．heramo he fell－mine on the gremed．There was mater there．He arose and was anprised that a fodge stomb there and that he hat arisen lowide the doorvay：He looked into the ledee and saw a man sitting therein．The man who was sittine in the kedge sais：＂Enter thon here．＂so them he entered．and he who－at therein satid：＂Thou hast now arriwed． 1 assuredly invited the that then houldat come heres

 She telle thee that the deres net lewe there and the evaron of it is that whe helieve that what Tawi＇skare＂chatemarily say is tome．He says． contomarily，of courst．that thon killode her who wa the mother of

| ne＇ | racieñ $k$ wire． hixarrow | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ne' } \\ & \text { The } \end{aligned}$ | kātic suthen | $\text { , }{ }_{\text {whiner }}$ | nलัா n״, |  | thit | dill |  |
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|  | it hense in | he him saw |  |  |  |






foutwo. Now, what he customarily says is mot true, and the grandmother of you two firmly believes the things that he suys; so that is the reason that I desire that thoushouldat come hithere. For the fact is. she diseriminates betwan you two. loving him, but mot thee. Here, then. I have made a bow and an arrow as well for thee. Here, then. take them." so therenpen ho aseepted them. They were mancelonsly time in appearance. He satid: "Thom most make nse of these as thou goest about shooting. for sometimes thou hast asked thy grandmother to make thee a bow somewhat better than the one thou madest for thyself, yet she would, customarily, not give ear to it, and besides that she would halitually refose, and then order the away. She would rastomarily say: (io thou from here. I have no wesire to be lonking at thee for thon art the one aswedre who killed my girl child. Now this. customarily. Was the kind of discourse the spoke su now, then, another thing. Here, of course, are two

aare of wert corn．Then thom mas take away with there（One of the ears is mot rat ripe：it is still in it milky state．hat，ats the the other．it is mature＇Thou must take them with there．A＊to the one in the milky tate．then must roan it for thyorelt：hut the to the one that is matures．it shall be for seed ande．＂Therempen，them，when her
 then．＂Wherempon he took them．

It wat at this time alon that he told him，saying：＂Jout，as：to that．I am thy parent．＂That was said loy him whome lodger strond there and whe in the（ireat Turtle．Then the young man departerd．

So then when the had returned home in travding，low would habitu－ ally run along the bake shore and would－a！－cu－tomarily：＂lat this

 he young man．

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[sapling]." Terily, as far as has romatily ran, so far the earth grew anew and. besides that maple sallingsomstomarily wonld produce themstrus. So then. it was his custom to do thus. On whatever side in tarn he woukd ran atong the shore of the lake. just as far as he would ron. just an far would this come to pas-: mew dath would form ithelf, and also maple saplings formed themselves intor trom. Ho also said, costomarily. a he ran atong: " Lat the warth imeroas in size" and: * Maple sapling will prople habitually vall me." Thus it was. by means of this kind, that the earth became enlarged to the size it now hat when we look at the size of this world.
so then, at this time in turn. he formed severally the varions bedies of the amimals. Thereforta sapting enstomarily would take ap a handful of earth. and would cast it upward. Customarily. many humberts of living things. as many as the handfuls he threw up.

flew away ia ditheront direetions．H0 costomarily satit：＂Thas shatl
 ye mast go in flocks．＂Tharenpen a dhty devohed upon this speride of amimals：for example that they should habitually make roosts．
 to atid mant．Whichever of them would give nat to this．wonlal say to it：$\cdot$ I．I think，will volunteer．＂Thereupern the？woukd rustom arily ask hint silying：＊Well then．permit ns to see in what way then wilt act when thom protectest thy uthoring．＂The batr．there fore，voluntered．Now then he anted on rudely that it was very marrolously torifying．The manner in which he would act ngly would．I think．kill people．Thas．inderd．Le exhibited to them how he would defend his offepring．They satid：＂Dot at all，we think．－houldet thou volunteer．＂Whereupen．of courses．wthers

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| where | She will continut to trawl | ye will goratwot | suly thorlies | At that time． |
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now lehismatteraterd ugly．Fery it is murvelous．it is astom－I（t


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oflered thamselves at volunterns. Nevertheless, nome were atceptahor, becatse their methods of defending their otispring were terrible. Bo one after anothes voluntered. Diter a while the Pigeon sad: "It is time now, I think, that I should voluntere." Wherempon, as-urelly: they satid: " llow then wilt thon do when thon proterest thy offspring! Let us ser." Then ligeon flew hither and thither, uttering cribs as it went. Then aometimes it womld again alight on a bough of a tree. In a short time it wonk agran fly. winging its way from place to plate, uttering eries. so then they sad: " Now, this will be suitable." It the same time they had lying by them a dish containing bear"s oil: they therein immersed Pigeon, and they sid: ".s. fat hall thy offopring enstomarily he." It is for this reaton that the youmg of the pigeon arm ats fat at hear usually is.


During this time Tawiskaron was watching what sapling was doing. Therenpon he began to imitate him by also making animal bodies. But this work was too ditticult for him to allow his doing it correctly. He failed to make corvectly the bodies of the amimaljuat an they are. Ife formed the hody of a bird as he knew it. So. when he had finished it- form, he let it go, and now, I think, it flew. Forsooth, it succeeded in flying. but it thew without any oljective point. And. I believe, it did not become a bird. Now then he had completed the body of what we know the the hat. So then. when he. sapling. had completed in their order the bodies of the marvelously rarions kind of amimals. they hegan to wander over the face of the earth here present.

Then, at sapling wa traveling about ower the face of the earth. he, after a while, marreled greatly that he could not in any

place still ser the different kinds of animals. Thereupon he traveled about over the face of the earth seeking for them. He abo thonght. forseoth: " This is an astonishing matter: where, perhaps, have they gone-they the animals whose botics I have made!" so then. while he went from place to place, and while he was looking for the amimak, he was startled. Vear him a leaf made a noise, and looking thither he wat surprised to see a monse pering up there among the leaves. The monse that he saw is called the Deer-mouse, and, of comse, he had intended to shoot it, but the Deremonse spoke to him, saying: " Do thon not kill me. I will tell thee then where have gone those thinge thou art seeking, the amimals." so then in truth he resolved not to kill it, and then he spoke and said: $\cdot$ Whither then have the animals gone!" Thereupen the Deer-monse said: " In that direction there is


ar range of great momatains of rook. There in the rocks they abide. and are indeed that uj). If, when thon arrive there thon lookent. thou wilt see a large stone pleded over the cavin, which stome ond hat nased for the purpose of closinge it up. It is 'Tawískaron" him nelf and his gramemother who have tegether done this: it is they who imprisoned the amimals." so then. therefore. her went thither. It wat tree then that a stome hay orer the jalace where was the oper ing into the rock: it was eloaed therewith. so he then removed
 assumedly, when 1 ansed yon to be alive, did I introd that ge should be imprivomed heres! Asuredly, I intended that gee should continue to reane from phate to phere over this earth, which 1 hatse caused to be extant." Therempen they did in fact come forth. There was a rombling sombl, as their feet gave forth sombl- while

they kept coming forth. So, at this time, the grandmother of Taws'skaro" said: "What thing, perhaps, is now happening! There is ar rumbling sound." She thus addressed her grandson. Taw'skaro". Before Tawr'skaron" could reply, she spoke again, saying: "It is true. undoubtedly, that Sapling has found them there where thon and I have the animals imprisoned. So then, lot us two go at once to the place wherein we two immured them." Then at once they two went out, and without delay ran thither. So when they two arrived there, it was even so; the Sapling stood there, having opened the cavern in the rock, and verity a line of animals ever so long was running. The two rushed forward and took up the stone adgan, and again shat in those that had not comm out, and these arp animals great in size and now dwelling therein.

sapling kept saying: " Do ye two not again immure them." Nevertheless. Tawi'skaron" and his grandumother just phaced thereon other stones. So then the kinds of animats that we know are only those that came out again.

So then it came to pass that sapling, as he traveled from place to place, went, after a while, along the shome of the lake. There, not far away, he saw Tawiskaro" , making for himself a bridge of stone [ice] acrosis the lake. which already extended fir out on the water. Thereupon Sapling went to the plaee where he went on working. so then, when he arrived there he said: "Tawi'skaro ${ }^{n^{*}}$, what is this that thou ant doing for thyself!" He replied, saying: " 1 am making a pathway for myself," And then, pointing in the direction toward which he was building the bridge, he added: "In that direction there is a land where dwell great animals of tierer dispositions. As soon as l complete my


[^14]pathway to that other hand, thereon will they habitatly come over. Along this pathway will they be in the habit of roming across the lake to at haditually the flesh of hmman beings who are about to be [who are about to dwell here] on this math." So then sapling said to him: "Thou shouldst cease the work that thon art doing. Assuredly the intention of thy mind is not good." lle replied, saying: " I will not cease from what 1 am dome for, of counse, it is good that these great amimats shall be in the habit of coming hither to eat the thesh of hmman boings who will dwell here."
so, of conrse, he did not ohey and cease from building the bridge for himself. Therenpon sapling tarned back and reached dry land. So along the shore of the sea grew shrubs. He saw a bird sitting on a limb of one. The bird belonged to the class of hirds that we

 he it saitl to him Flint: "Thou it shomldst wheru thou art nt

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| 'rakhe'seke | ne' | on'kwe* | ne' | $k c^{n^{\prime \prime}}$ | 促 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| hey will habitually com to eat meat | the | mun-being | the | hure it is | they will cont to dwell" |



he it hridgrejs making for At that the It sapling now again he turned

18 it earth is dry at there again The wo then the it lake it side of along
(to dry land) he arrived.
 14 it bruahgrew bird heitsaw there it it katou it branchon. nlong.

[^15]are acenstomed to eall the bluebirds. Sapling then said to the Bluebirel: "Theu shalt kill a cricket. Thou shalt pemove one hind leg from it. and thou shalt hold it in thy month. and thou shalt go thither to the rear place where Tawi'skaro ${ }^{n^{*}}$ is working. Hard by the plate where he is working thon shalt alight, and thou shalt "ry out." The hird replied, saying: "Yo." [very woll]."

Therempon it verily did seek for a cricket. After a whike it found one and killed it, too. Then it pulled out one of its hind legs and put it into its mouth to held, and then it tlew, winging its way to the place where Taw'skaro"' was at work making himself a bridge. There it alighted hard hem him his task. Of course it then shouted, saying: "Kwe", kwe , kwe". kwe", kwe"."a Thereupon Tawǐ'skaren" upraised


[^16]his. head and looked and saw third sitting there. He believed from what he saw that it held in its month the thigh of a man-heing, and also that its mouth was wholly covered with blood. It was then that Taw'skaro ${ }^{n \prime}$ sprang up at once and fled. As fast as be ran the bridue which he was making was dissipated. "

Now then, verily, the father of Sapling had given him sweet corn, and now he roasted this corn. I great odor. a sweet odor, was ditlused. So when the grandmother of Tawi'skaron' smelt it, we said: " What other thing again is Sapling rowsting for himself!" she addressed Taw'skuro ${ }^{\text {n }}$ saying: " Well, let us two go to sep it, where he has his fire built." Now, of comse, they two had at once uprisen, and they

| kwe.'. | F**ho'ne* | nèñ |  | ne | Tawistakaron |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 kwe."." | At that time | now | he his head raised | the | Flint <br> (lee, Crystal) |



5 it is wholly blood. At that the Flint thence he quickly
 i and his bony did not again befled. Where so it is rapid the where


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8 for himself.

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| 4 | The | -o then | verily | the | It. |  | his father | he him gave | the |
| 111 | kon <br> whit. | 으́we hriveled) | O | $e^{n} \cdot t$ <br> orn | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{me}^{\prime} \\ & \text { the } \end{aligned}$ |  | w 九' |  |  |


11 It odor (is) great it odor (is) pleasant it odor took on. The sothen the

|  | awĭ'skalo ${ }^{\text {n' }}$ | rosot'hă* |  | Wat akoxhoo |  | tii'hnor ${ }^{\text {nor }}$ |  | Wă'i'mon ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | - () ${ }^{\prime}$ | hai're |
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| 12 | $\underset{\text { (Icn, Crystal) }}{\text { Flint }}$ | his grand mother |  | she it smelled |  |  |  | she it said: | $\begin{aligned} & \text { What } \\ & \text { (is it) } \end{aligned}$ | again |
|  | nutho'tur ${ }^{\text {n }}$ | ${ }^{\prime}$ | Otelo | onnni" |  | Es | Ite |  |  |  |
| 13 | such kind of thing | he |  | apling |  | heit him | sts for | she said it to bim |  |  |
|  | ne' ${ }^{\prime}$ Tıw |  |  | $\left.\mathrm{i}^{\prime} 1\right)^{\mathrm{n}}$ : |  | O', |  | $\bar{e}^{\mathrm{n}} \mathrm{se}^{\prime} \mathrm{la}{ }^{\text {c }}$ | $n \mathrm{e}^{\prime}$ | dji ${ }^{\prime}$ |
| 4 | the Fli | nt |  | he it maid. |  | ell, |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { as two go to } \\ & \text { see it } \end{aligned}$ | the | where |


| thotekī'to ${ }^{\text {n. . }}$ | Něñ | se" | o'k* | Wǐ' ${ }^{\text {che* }}$ | toñtatitěn ${ }^{\text {ctätur }}$ | no'k* |
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| there he has fire." | Now | soit ic | just | varily | they twor quickly arose | and |

"That is, so fast as winter recedes, oo rajidly the ice on rivers and lakeu disapmears.
two ran. They two arrived where he had kindled his tire athl they two saw that it was thue that he was roasting for himself an eat of sweet corn. Terily, the fatness was issuing from it in streans on the wrains. along the rows of gratins until onty the cob was left, so fat was the corn. The grandmother of Tawískaro" sad: " Whenee didet thou bring this:" He replied: "My father gave it to me." she an-wered, zaying: "Then dost eren intend that the kinds of men who are to dwell bere shatl live as pleasantly as this. here on this earth." . Ind junt then she took up a handful of ashes, and she cast them on the ear of corn that was roasting. At once the fat of the corn reased from issuing from the roasting ear. But sapling very severely rebuked hio grandmother for doing this. Whereupen he again took up) the (are of corn and wiped off the ashes that bad fallen upon it. Then he again set it to

roast: but it was just possible for it to exude only a small amount of fatness again, as it is now when one roasts ears for himself. It is, harely visible, so little does the fatuess exude.

Now the grandmother of Sapling fetched ripened corn that Sapling had planted, and she shofled it. Then she poured it into a mortar. And now she took the pestle and with it pounded the corn, and she made haste in her pounding, and she said: "Verily, thou wouldst hare mankind exceedingly well prowided. Verily, they shall chstomarily he much wearied in getting hread to eat. In this manner then shall they enstomarily do with the mortar and also the pestle." she herself had finished them. Whereupon sapling rebuked her for what she had done. He, in regard to this matter, said: "That which then hast done is not goesl."
Then, verily, while sapling was traveling, he was surprised to find

that it beeame dark. so then he musel, saying: " Why, thi- sem to be a marretom- matter, this thing that thu- take- place." Therenpon he returnel homeward. Arrived theres. he fomed the sun in mu phace what wower, mor did he find Tawiskare" and his grandmother. It was then that he lowed atmout him. So then he looked and saw a light which was like the dawn. Therefrom he andereteod that the sum wan in that phace. If therefore songht servant- whe woukd accompany
 did llare: so atoodid Otter. So at this time they made themselop: a canor. When they had completed the canee they all then placed themselves in the canoe and they then of comme began to paddle directing their conere toward the place where the dawn shome forth, toward the





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place where lay the sim. The trees stood together, and on their tops lay the stm. So then Supling said: "Thon, Beaver, do thon cut down the tree: and thon, spider, shalt climh the tree, and at the top) of the tree thon shalt fasten thy rord. Then thou shat descend, hanging by thy cord, until thon readest the grommel." And he said to Hare: "As soon as the tree falls, thon most seize the smo. Them art assmedly an adept at skulking through the underbrush. No matter how ditlifolt the ground be, thou art able of conse to flee by stealth, if at this time it se be that one pursue thee from place to place." He said: "But thon, Otter, walt care for the canore. If it be so that we all get athoard the eanoe, thon shat turn back the canoe at once."


All this, then, "ane to bans. Beaver, of course, worked there. liting out pieces from the tree: and spider, for his part, dimbed to the tree top, and having reached the tep, he then, wrily, fantened his cord about it. Thereupen he let himelf down, and again alighted on the earth. So them, when there was, of course. little to "ut, and the promect was encounging that it would he possible to fell the tree, then spiter pulled on the corcl. Them, in fact, the tree toppled over. Thereupon llare rushed forward and swized the sum. for, indeed, Tawi'skure" and his grandmother both "ame ruming up. It was then that Hare fled, taking the sum away with him. Now, of course, they pursued him in many phases: be fleetly somed through the shrubbery After a time he directed his course straight for the canoe; for then.

indeed, the others, his friends, were aboard the camoe. He came thither on the bound and got abrard the panoe. At the same time with this, Otter pushed ofl the canoe. and they again hegan to paddle.
so then, as they rowed back. Otter, it is said, did rerily contime to talk. They forlade him, hat he did not obey. Then a permon struck him a how with a paddle on his mouth. (It is for this reason that now the month of the Otter is such that ome womld think that it had been broken off long ago. His bower jaw is shorter than the upper. lt is plain where one struck him with a padtle.)
so when they had arriod at home, Sapling said: "lt shall mot contimus to be thus, that a single person rules over the sum." Then it was that he cast the sm up to the center of the sky saying: "There where the sky is present, thereto must thou keep thyself
12 be th sajd: "Not thus, thusitwill cons the oneperson only



| (1]i' | 14"saka'ronte* |  | No' | tiom**'hwit |
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attarhed and besides this. thou shatt continumsly journer omware." He peinted thither, amb waid: …The plate where it phages itself into the deep [that is, the weat people will hathithally call the place whither thou shalt habitually deserme the phae wherein thon shatt habitually be immersel. At these times berily dathene will erome neon the earth present here: and The phace where the sun rises |that is. the eatet] people will habitually wall the plane whenere thon wilt habitually pere out and peophe will say. "Now the sun hat fome out." Then watt thon raise thysilf upwad therefrom. Thus thon whatt continue to have this function to perform. Thon shalt centinue to give light to this earth." Besides this he said: "Whemaever mankind mention thee, they will wer say customaty: • Ife is the tireat Wartor who smplie us with light." so then. in it, turn, now came of course the luminary the Moson, whith was his mothere hoad.

and which his grandmother had also plated on the top of a standing tree. This, too, he threw up to the sky, saying: "The power of thy light at night shat be less." He added: "At times they will soe thee in full. Every night thy size shall diminish matil it is gone. Then again, thou shalt arery night increase in size from at sall legimning. Every night, then, thon shalt grow until the time comes when thou hast eompleted thy growth. So now, thus it shatl be as to thy mode of existence." Moreover he sald: "Whenever mankind who shall dwell here on earth mention thee. they will keep saying customarily: - Onr Grandmother, the luminary pertaining to the night." ${ }^{\prime}$

Then sapling now formed the loody of a man ${ }^{a}$ and also that of a woman [of the race of mankind]. His younger brother. Tawiskaron".


[^17]watched him there. so then, when he had, of course. cansed them to live. he placed them together.

Then it was that sapling sarted upon a jouney to inepect the eondition of the things he had finished on the earth then standing forth. Then, at that time, he eame again to review those thinge amd to see what thinge man [of the human mace] was deing.

Then hereturned to the place in which he had given them liberty. so then he found the two doing nothing exeept sorping labitually. He merely looked at them, and went away. But when he came again their condition wat unchanged; they sugt hathitnally. Thas then. in this mamer matters stoed the very few times he visited them: the condition was unchanged: they slept customarily. Thereupou he took a rib) from each, and subtituted the me for the other. and replaced eald one in the other hody. Then. of comse, he watched them.

| iătatc"kěño ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Tawi'sk | Ne ${ }^{\prime}$ | kā'tio | Wai' ${ }^{\prime}$ ì | $11 \mathrm{c}^{\prime}$ | dji' | ně̌í |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { his younger } \\ \text { brother }}}{\text { det }}$ | Flint. | The | so then | verily | the | where | new |
| wă Nakaón-h <br> he them caused th |  | he the | placed. |  |  |  |  |





 21 ет
thinking of what perhap might now happen. It was therefere not long befere the woman awoke. Then she sat nip. At once she touched the breast of the man lying at her side, just where he had placed her rib, and, of comse, that tickled him. Thereupon her awoke. Then, of course, that matter was started that matter which comeerns mankind in their living: and they also started that matter for which in their kind their bedies are provided that matter for which reason he is a male homan being and she a femate homan being.

Then Tawi'skaron" also formed a luman being, thit he was not able to imitate Sapling, as the form of the human being he poorly made shewed. Tawískaron" addressed sapling, saying: " Do thon leok, I aloo amable. myself, to form a human heing." So when sapling looked at that which

madde him say " 1 am able form a homan being." lar saw that what he had formed were not human being at all. The thinge he formed were possessed of haman faces and the bolies of otkon [monsters]. subtly made otkon. Sifling - peke to him, saying: "That assuredly is the reason that I lerbade the for of courer thou art mot able to do an 1 my solf andoing continually." 'Tawi'skaron' answered, say ing: "Thou wilt neverthetessere that 1 ain after all do ats thyself art doing eontinually, beamse. inderd. I proses as math power an thom hast." Now, verily, at this time they two sparated. And mow, Aapling again traveled from phace to plate on the surface of the carth. He went to view things that he had complated. After at whike then. sapling promenaded along the -howe of the sat. There he satw Tawis-

karon standing about in different places. It the water"s edge lay the body of a man-heing who was as white as foan ". When sapling arrived there, he said: "What is this that thon art doing!" Tawi'skaron" replied, saying: " Aswuredly, I have made the boty of a male man-heing. This person whose body lies here is better-looking than is the one whom thou hast made." Assuredly. I have told thee that I have as murh power as thou hast: yea, that my power is greater than in thy power. Look thon, assuredly his body is as white as is the body of the one whom thou hast formed." sapling answered, saying: "What thou sayent is assuredly true. So then, if it he so, let me be looking while he makes movement of his body and arises. Well, let him stand, and atso let him walk." Whereupon Flint said: "Come! Do thou


[^18]arise." But he that hay there did not make a single mowement. Then, of conrse. Tawiskamon* put forth all his skill ter canse this bering to live and then to arise. He did ererything po-sible to do it hat he could not eflect bis purpose and failed to camse him to come lo life for he did not come to life. Then sapling said: " ls this not what I have been saying, that thou art mot able to do as 1 "am do!" He added:

- What purpose. in its turn. will be served by having bis body lying here having no life? ls it only this, that he shall always lis heres That is the reasom that 1 habitually forbich thee to make also the things that them seest me making: for, assuredly, thom art not ablo to do the thinges that I am doing." So then, of consse. Tawh'skaro" said: "Well, then, do thou causo that one there to live." so. in truth, sapling consented to this. He drew near to the plare where the man

lay and bent orer and hreathed into his nostrils. and he at once began to breathe and lived. He said to him: "Do thou arise and also do thon stand, also do thou keep traveling about on this carth." The body of a woman had he also formed at that plate. Sapling camsed both of them to live.

Tawi'skaro" spoiled and undid some of the things that sapling had prepared. The rivers to-day in their different comes have been changed, for, in forming the rivers, supling provided them with two currents. each roming in a contrary conse, currents made for thoating oljects in opposite directions: or it may be that it is a better explanation to say that in the middle of the river there was a dirision, each side going in a direction contrary to that of the opposite side. betanse Sapling had intended that mankind shonld not have, as a memal thing, any difficult labor while they should be traveling. If, for any reason, a

person would wish to descend the forrent, it would indeed not lee a ditheult matter simply to place himself in a canose and then, of couras, to descend the cament of the river: and then. if it should be necesary for him to return, he would, of comree, padille his eanoe over to the other side of the river, and junt as soon th he passed the division of the stream then, of eonrex, his canoe wonld turn bark, and be would then tgatin le descerding the curerent. So that is what siy ling had intended: that mankind shomld he thas fortunate while they were traveling about on rivers. but Taw'skare" undid this.

Now, moreower, Tawískaron himself formed these uplifted mome tains: these monntains that are great, and also these divers rocky cliff:- he himself made them, so that mankind who would dwell here wonkl have cause to fear in their contimal travolings.


Now, moreover, Sapling and also Taw'r karo" dwelt together in one lodge, each oernpying one side of the fire opposite to that of the other. It was then, verily, usnal when they two had re turned to abide in the lodge, that Taw'skaron" kept questioning sapling, asking him what object he feared, and what wonld most ruickly kill him. Sipling replied: "A weed that grows in the swampy phes, a sedge walled "it-cuts-a-persom, is one thing. I think, when I do think of it, that that weed struck against my body by someome would cut it. I dobelieve that it would cut throngh my body." Then Tawiskaron" repliet, saying: "I sthere no othrebject which gives thee fear?" Sithing, answering, sait: "I usually think that the spike of a cattail llag wouk kill me if one should strike me on the body with it." (These two things that Sapling spokeof", his father had told him to say, when he had heen at his father": lodge.)


At that time saplings salicl: "What thing them dost thou fear!" Tawi-
 when I do think of it, that I should perhapes die at onere should one strike me with either."

So after that when sipling t mealed. if he saw atome of the yellow chert kind. he would eustomarily pick it up and place it high on some object, and also, if he saw a deores homs he would piok it up and would place it high on some objert.

Then, verily, it came to pass that they two had again returnod homes. The height of one side of their lodere was not great. But the height of the other side wats greater. Sapling orompied the side which hat the greater and Tawrekaron" the side which had the lesser height. Then it

was that sapling increased the intensity of the fire by putting hiekney bark on it. Then, assmredly, it berame a hot fire, and then, assuredly, the legs of Tawiskaren begran to chip and tlake ofl from the intense heat of the tire. Then, of comser, Tawi'skam" said: " Thon hast made too great a fire. Do thou not put another piece of bark on the fire." But sapling nevertheleas put on the fire another piece of bark, and then, of rourse, the fire herame greater. Now the fire was indeed hot, and now, tow. Tawiskaron"s whole hody was now Haking ofl in ehert hipm. Now, too. he was angry, becanse sapling kept putting more bark on the fire, and, besiles that, his side of the lodge having only a slight hoight, he had only very little space in which to abide. Now he writhed in the heat: indeed. Tawiskaron became so angry that he ran ont at oure and

rumning into the marsh, he there broke statk of the sedgee called "it-cuts-a-person." Then herame thenere on at ren to the loderes and then said: "sapling. I now kill there." and then -truck him hlows with the stalks he had bronght lack. So then they two now begen to dight. the one using the stalk striking the other blows. But after at whle 'lawǐskaron lacame aware that hiv bows againat sapling did not cort him. Wherempon he thern dated out again, and then went to get thin time the -pike of the eattail flas. So them, as som :a la returned, he rasherd at Sapling and storek him blows. Again his blows failed to ant him.
 of course they two ran. In every dirertion oser the entire enth they two ran. So whenever sapling saw a yellow dint stone or a deer horn On at high place he wouk coutomatily seize it suddenly. amd wonld hit


Tawískaron' therewith. C'ustomarily chert chips would tly when he hit him. Thme then he hit him as they went ruming. Whenever sapling saw a horn or a yellow rhert stone he would seize it suddenly and hit Taw'skaro ${ }^{\text {n }}$ with it. Then after a while he killed him. Now, at this time, foward the west, where the earth extends thitherward, there lies athwart the view a range of laree mountains that erose the whole earth. There. so it is said, his loody lies extended. He fell there when he was killed. Now, hosides. it is plain, when we consider in what condition the earth is, that when wo look about we see that the surface is meven, some places being high, eren ranges of mountain, while some are for their part low. This was, of comse, done by the two as they ran from place to place, tighting ts they went. That is the reason that the surface of the earth is nneron.


14 "hi ne neñ sate 'hmitak he se ronnaterio hattie'se" me e"

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\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{r}
\text { they two it dad the where two earth differfrom each } \\
\text { other Ilurally. }
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$$

15

Now then. as it was the rextom of sapling to trawel. he met at mate man-being. supling satut: " ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ hat dost thou as thon goest:" Ha replied. saying: "I come insperting the earth. to see whother it is just as I put it forth." sapling replied. saying: " Verily, indeed. this is a marvelous matter about which thou ant mow on thy waty for the reason that asomedly it wats l. myself, who completed this eath." The other perwon answered and said: "Not at all: for I myself have eompleted this earth." Wherempon Sapling repled. saying: " Wrell then, if the so, bet it the made plain revily, that thon didst complete this earth. He added: "At our two baters, at a distance, there is a range of high mountains of roek which is in appearanoe like a wall. so perpendicular are the rocks. Hither most thou mose them elone to thy hody. If perhaps. then art able to the this. it will be cortatin

| Ne' | kā'tı゙ | ne ${ }^{\prime}$ | Oterontonni*a* | $5^{n \prime}$ | ne' | dji' |  |
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| The | so then | the | It sapling | enstomarily | the | where | be traveleas |


| $e^{\prime \prime}$ | Wa゙hotken | roñ'kwe ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | nf | Oteroñtoñni' ${ }^{\text {a }}$ : | ) ${ }^{\prime}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| there | he bim saw | be man-being | He it said. | the | It sapling | - What | 2 |


|  | Tă'hari'hwitseratko | net | shä ia'tă |  |
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| on thongrest about doing it?" | Heanswered | the | he one person (the other) | he it said: |



| tato ${ }^{\text {n }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 'Ta hari hwa'seta'ks' | 11t' | ()teloñtoñi" ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
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| extant." | Heanswered | the | It sapling | he it xaid |


| "lori h <br> It mat |  | kwă't <br> us | w:ĭ'hị verily | $\begin{aligned} & \text { le' } \\ & \text { the } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\text { where }}{\text { ، } \mathrm{j} \mathrm{j}^{\prime}}$ | $\text { ni } \times \text { aticern }{ }^{n} \text { hatie }$ o thou it comest doing, | fi |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $i^{*}$ | W:t ${ }^{\text {che }}$ | Wäks ${ }^{\prime \prime} 0^{\text {n }}$ | ne ${ }^{\prime}$ | Ker" |  |  |
| because | (it ive | verily | I have fin ished it | the | $\begin{aligned} & \text { bere } \\ & \text { it is } \end{aligned}$ | it earth iw present." | 6 |


Thence again be the heone person
replied
(other person ) heit said:

1 it enrth have finished." At that time the It Supling again lie -nich in 3

"So there now, come. let it be Nown if it may be traly thot 10

that thon didst indeed eomplete this earth: if thon wilt only speak, telling that momatain lange to move itself hither." 110 added: "Now do it then." Thereupon the other pervon said: "Thas it will. I think. come to pacs." Then he ralled out. saying: "Come thon, yom mountain range move thyself hither. Ho thou stand beside my body:" But the mountain range remained there; the momntain was still there mehamged. It did not move thence. sipling -poke and said: " There that is exatly what I have heen saying, that thon hast not estathlished this earth." The other person again replied. aying: " Wrall then, let it hecome evident. if it he true, that thou hast established the math. Come then, do thou move that rock momatain hither." Sapling replied and said: "Thus then will I do." 'Thereupon he walled out to the range of mountains. Ho said: "come. move thyself hithor." Then, verily, it moved itself

| $\mathrm{ken}^{\text {n }}$ | ) | Wa゙ ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ¢ | i'se. |  | Ne ${ }^{\prime}$ | k* |
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3 Heit said: $\quad$ Now sothen." At that time verily the heotherper son (one he body.)



5 thitherhe he it said: \begin{tabular}{c}
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7 unchanged the so it is the there there it moun- Not hither it itself hasmoved.

8 Now verily the It sapling thenee he is it said. "so,
 !t the verily wherelhave Not at all in deed verily thou thou earth hast finished."

10 The he other person again he replied he it said: "Well, so then let it be shown lone he bodys)


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14 thitherhe the where therestmountain he it sajd: "Come, hither sportic
"xtendivalong,
thence. ('lose to his hooly at his batk, did it eome to a standstill. The cliff eren lightly grazed his shoulder budes. Then fapling said: "Now turn thyself :urond to the oplowite side and look where the range of mountains is." Wherempon he turned about and the rock struck his nose and, as to him, his nowe berame awry. Then at that time he spoke. stying: "Truly, indeed, thou hant established this earth here present. It was not at all 1 who did it. If, then, thou witt conernt to it that I may lise 1 will then ever contimue to adil the e. I will protect at all times thy prople who are to dwefl on this carth." Sapling replying said: "Truly it shall thow rome to pasc. Mak whall mankind wer call the and also ( $r$ mandfather."

Then, verily during the time that sapling was again traveling to

inspect anew the things that be had finished on this earth, then he saw another male man-heing. He addressed bim, saying: "What art thon doing on thy way?" The other said: "It seemed that it became necessary for me to see there." Sapling replied: "That is undoubtedly true." The other person answered and said: "I desire that thou shouldst consent to permit mestill to live. If thou wilt then consent to what I say, I will give assistance to thee: I will watch over their bodies, and I will also give them life and support and, moreover, 1 will continus to defend mankind, whom thom wilt "anse to dwell on this earth which thon hast completed." Replying, sapling said: "Let me see what kind of power thom hast." Therenpon the male man-being, whose name of old is Hinno ${ }^{\text {n }}$ [Thunder], started mon a run and went $\quad$ p, into the clouds. Now, verily, rumblings were

hered; it thmelered in the chonds, and lightninge were alan emited,
 from their rapidity. So then the man-heme desemded agan where
 what kind of power I hare." sapling. mplying. satid: " It is trof indered that then art able to do just as thou didst toll me not lomg ago. Then he eontimed: " Int thon able to cast water habitually on this eathe the smamers comb :" The other answered. stying: " 1 :m
 wilt do this." The other persem replied: "Yo": so be it." Xow he again asernded on high where the clouds are present. Now then agatin it thundered, and besides, the lightning flashed, and the rowds

berame thick, and bexides this they became back. Then it ame forward, from the sea did it come over the dry land, minnge it came. It was maryelons as it came along. 'Then of course the rain passed. Then he again returned to the plate where sapling was moving about. Go then sapting spoke to him, saying: " What thon art able to do is satisfactory. So it will inderd come to pass. It shat follow elosely the co ras pointed out in thy request. so now. inderd, it will be thy duty to trawe entinually, for it was thou thyeelt that requested this. Wo thon not then arer fail to do thy duty. Thon must, of enuse, arer be vigilant; if at whatever time it he there eome danger to the lives of men beatur great surpents move from phace to plate in the depethe of this parth and aloo in the seas it it come to

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pass that at some time these great serpents desire to moiza peopla as
 serpents, and when thom killest thom, they will be that on whide thou shalt feed. Other amimals ako. equal in otkon ofernda Lmaletice magic power]" to theme all such shatl fare like them. Thon witt eyey have these to watch-.. have these as thy adrerarios. Now then, of eotarse, I have finished this matter. Now then suth is the oftion thou bast assumed. Mankind will name thee " ()ur fimandfather-whose-roice-is-cuntomarily-uttered-in-diver-places." Then. indered. they two parted rompany. There the leqend ends.




WILLIAM HENRY FISHCARRIER, A CAYUGA CHIEF AGE 88, CANADA



ROBERT DAVID GADJI-NONDAHE', A CAYUGA CHIEF, CANADA


WILLIAM SANDY,
WILLIAM HENRY FISHCARRIER,
ALEXANDER HILL
ROBERT DAVID


WILLIAM SANDY BORN FISHCARRIERI, CAYUGA WARRIOR, CANADA




WILLIAM WEDGE, CAYUGA HEAD CHIEF AND FIRE-
KEEPER, CANADA


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[^0]:    a He is also called Odendonnia, sprout, or Sapling, unl loskuha, having apparently the same шенning.

[^1]:    "The Wohawk epithet is commonly interpreted " Hint," lont its literal and original meaning 4 "erystal-clad" or "ice-clad," the twosignifications being normal, as crystal, fint and ice have a simihar aspert and fracture. The original detutation is singularly appropriate for Winter. The last two names do not connote iee, but simply denote flint.

[^2]:    
    
    
    
    
     with anthropic form athl attribmtos achlitional te thase mormally charactoristic of the farthenlar
    
    
    
     and the man-being, a rejtied jeronnifiration of at bely or wement of mature; irt short, th thistinguish between what human experienme hatl fomml fobe "roal, gennine, native." and what was the eoth-
    
     helle. "wan, hmman being." But after the advent of trans. Itlantio peoples the antithesi- was
    
    
    
     Which man watw regarical by Iroqumian athi wher sages as a rhatacteristie type.

[^3]:    a This is an exelamation expressing gratitiontion at having one ${ }^{\text {a }}$ dream or vision divimed amb satisfied.
    $b$ The relator of this verafon stated that there was a reputen conneretion between the rasits of thene different per-bnages and the bresence of their kind- the the new world betheth the sky lame, but he had forgotten it.

[^4]:    a This is a duat form employed in the place of a plural, which follows it in parentheses. bThis is a dual form used for a plural.

[^5]:    a Hence arose the dara prevalent abong Amerindian peoples that the earth is an indand， floating on the grimal sen．

    6 Here man－being means lumun heing．

[^6]:    aln English there is no approximately exact maivalent of the term otgon, whirh is an adjective
     inherent in all beings and luxdies. [t anally signitico deady in deed and monstrons in anoret.
    
    
    
     and the Molawk mame. "The Mask," or "It, the" Mask." All thene namer are chatrly of hate orikin, for they refer evidently to the being andepieted ecremonally in the fentival for the anw yars. The orenda or magie power of this beine wab belbevel to be colionefme in warding aff and driving away
     thet arose from the fart that the ingeronator asually wears a mask of woxd. But thes etymologies do not give a detinite sugsestion as to what matural otiject gave rise to this permaliontion thin omcept. But irom a carefal synthesis of the chivicharacterintics of thi personage, it seem- very probable that the whirlwind lies at the foundation of the conception.

[^7]:     ${ }^{b}$ Here on'gwe' denotes a human being. see footnote an 1age 141.
    $\because 1$ ETH- $1: \%-1 t$

[^8]:    a The use of the number four here is remarkable. It seems that the two female children are intronduced merely to retain the number four, since they do not take any part in the eventwof the leqend. It appears to the writer that the visiting boy and his warty brother are here inalvertently displaced by the narrator by the substitution of the (wo girls for the reason given above, owng to hik or a predecesoors failure tor recall all the partw of the lugernd. This form has emphasized the importance of the twins to the practical exclusion of the other brothers. In the Algonquian Iotawatomi genesis nurrative, which, like those of its congeners, appears to be derived from a sonrce common to toth froquoian and Algonquian narraton, fon male children are named as the offspring of the personage here called Wind. Fur the Potawatomi version consult De smet, Oregon Nissions, page 317.

[^9]:    "This term goes back to the time when upper and lowergrinder had the same name.

[^10]:    they m. are the herohwaehira,"

[^11]:    a.An whardira in its broblest and orizinal sensentetote the mate nat fetmale offering of a woman and their dexcendants in the fomale lime only: In its movern and rarrowed meaning is in equivalent to fanaly: that is, a fireside group, uswally composed of a parent or parents and offepring.
    $\Delta$ The epithet (in the dual form) dehninotaton is deseriphive of the requirement of an abcient chatom now almost, if not wholly, wholete among the Iroquois. It manisted in the seednion of a child from the age of birth to puberty from all persons wxept its rhomen gardinn. The wemsion
    
     hern with a caul were thas seelmbed, and the freenere of the coml itwif may have given rive the the
     eame forthonlyat night in the care of thetir guardian. Morenver, the deswn wi the equke of the
     indiente an intrusise visit. H"Bue the "phithet "down-fenderl." whicl is the signitiontion of the Amerindie "pithet.

[^12]:    "Sevoral difform kinds of trees and phats ure named by variohs barrators as the trece or piant thas

[^13]:    a It is ior this ream that he is called Tawiskaron', which is the Mohawk name for flint or ehert.

[^14]:    a This incident show definitely that Flint, or rather Ireconted or Crystat, is the Winter power, There is here a substitution of rock for ice, just as there has been in the name of this important nature foree.

[^15]:    "This refers to buman beings, which, it was understood, were about to inhabit the earth.

[^16]:    a This is approximately the death ery or halloo of the Iroquols.
    "The bluebird is here meritioned as it is among the firs of the migratory pirds toreturn in the spring. which is a token that the suring of the year hascome, and that the power of the Winter power is broken.

[^17]:    a This incident is evidently taken from denesis in the Christian Bible.

[^18]:    a This man-being wassnow, Winter'shandiwork. The life with which this man being was endowed by sapling is tnat which enables the snow to return every winter. Otherwise it eould never have returned.

